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AMERICAN LIBRARY DELEGATES WILL BE IN BOSTON MONDAY

Members of Association Will Visit Copley Square Institution, Where They Will Be Entertained.

SESSION IS CLOSING

Election of Officers Was Announced This Afternoon at Final Meeting at Bretton Woods, N. H.

The public library of Boston will be the Mecca on Monday of many of the 600 or 700 librarians, members of the American Library Association, who for the past week have been in session at Bretton Woods, N. H., according to a special despatch from that place today.

The association closed its annual meeting today with the announcement of the new officers and other business, and the members will divide into parties to visit places of interest in New England before returning to their homes.

A large number will come straight to Boston and be entertained by local libraries on their way home. Among other pleasure trips will be a post-conference coaching trip of 70 persons to Interstate Monday. From there a shore trip of four days to Ogunquit, Me., will be taken by 35. Sunday 100 or more will visit the Franconia region, where are the Profile House, Echo and Profile Lakes, the Old Man of the Mountain, the flume and the pool.

The announcement of officers elected was made this afternoon as follows:

President, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati Public Library; first vice-president, J. J. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library; second vice-president, Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission; executive board, C. W. Andrews, John C. Craver Library, Chicago; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library; W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library; H. E. Segler, Wisconsin Library Commission; Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress; P. B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library; council (until 1914), Nina E. Browne, A. L. A. headquarters; H. W. Craver, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library; Myra Poland, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre; C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; trustee of endowment fund, W. C. Kimball.

College and reference section—President, W. Dawson Johnston, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Beatrice Winser, Free Public Library, Newark, N.J.

Catalogue section—Chairman, Miss Mary Mann, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library; secretary, S. K. Pierce, Cleveland Public Library.

New Hampshire Library Association—President, Caroline H. Garland, Dover; vice-presidents, Mabel F. Winchell, Manchester; Hannah G. Fernald, Portsmouth; treasurer, Mrs. Barron Shirley; secretary, Grace Blanchard, Concord.

Today it was voted to defer action on the proposed amendment to the constitution until the next conference.

In view of the international conference of librarians at Brussels next year, it is proposed that the summer meeting of the A. L. A. be postponed and that there be a mid-winter conference in Florida. This would enable American librarians to attend the foreign conference. Four invitations for 1910 have been extended to the association, only one of which, that of Denver, will probably be considered.

The program today included a series of papers relating to the pioneer library expenses of commission workers, chiefly in the West. Their activities include rural free delivery, traveling libraries, addressing teachers' meetings, farmers' institutes, women's clubs, meetings of citizens, etc. The organizers aim to arouse public sentiment in favor of libraries, in reconciling factions and in carrying reading many miles into isolated regions.

Accounts of personal experiences of work were given by Charlotte Templeton of Nebraska, Lutie E. Stearns of Wisconsin, Elizabeth Wales of Missouri, Sarah B. Askew of New Jersey and Mary L. Titeomb of Maryland. Miss Van Valkenburgh of Milwaukee read Miss Stearns' paper and that of Miss Wales was delivered by Purd Wright of St. Joseph, Mo.

The final general session of the association will convene at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A symposium on recent books for boys will be conducted by Arthur E. Bestwick of the New York Public Library. Short addresses will be made by ex-Gov. Frank W. Rollins of New Hampshire on stories of adventure, Everett C. Tomlinson on historical stories, Burton E. Stevenson on detective stories and Daniel C. Beard on stories of nature and animals. It is expected that the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers will also speak.

ELIMINATE TEA-COFFEE TAX. WASHINGTON—The tax on tea and coffee in the maximum and minimum section of the tariff bill was eliminated in the Senate today.

CRITICIZES FORCE FOR SUFFRAGISTS

Lucia Ames Mead of Boston Advises "Reason" at the American Woman's Meeting in Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Reliance on reason rather than on force was urged before the American Woman's Suffrage Association on Friday by Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, chairman of the committee on peace and arbitration, who declared that such a course would exalt respect for women and do away with the contention that woman's muscular inferiority had anything to do with suffrage.

MONITORIALS BY Nixon Waterman

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE. I'm thankful for the heroes who have done immortal deeds. They lend me inspiration for my daily human needs;

For when I think of all we owe to those triumphant men,

It gives me new-born strength wherewith to meet my tasks again.

On mornings when I'm drowsy, oh! I love to lie abed,

Till, by and by, when hosts of thoughts come trooping through my head

Of how men built the Pyramids, the mighty dome and spire,

I say, "I'll emulate their deeds and build the kitchen fire!"

The Washingtons and Wellingtons—those brave, intrepid men

Who had the royal nerve to beard the lion in his den—

They give me courage, in the night, to tiptoe down the stair

To find the awful burglar that my wife insists is there.

The way in which Columbus sailed across a trackless sea

And found a brand-new world awakes a fresh resolve in me,

And so, with new-born zeal I say, "Be gone, ye quaking fears!

I'll find that collar-button if it takes a thousand years!"

White several European potentates are swinging around the circle and having a good time generally, our own chief magistrate is in Washington working like a harvest hand. But no doubt he consoles himself with the thought that he will have to fill his present position only three summers more unless he and a good many others wish him to hold on.

Russia has decided to exclude Asiatics from portions of Siberia. Many Russians would like to be excluded from that whole territory.

Iowa is boasting over the production of more hogs than any other state in the union. Its figures do not include the street-car, end-seat variety, however, which is a city rather than a farm product.

"**YOUNG AMERICA.**" The glorious Fourth is drawing near, the liveliest day of all the year, Brimful of joyous shout and cheer For all the "Yankee" laddies.

Beneath the old red, white and blue Their patriotism they'll renew, And boast how they whipped England through

Their great-great-granddaddies.

In the matter of bestowing lofty degrees, the thermometers have beaten the colleges all hollow during the last ten days.

If one's friends are ever going to turn against him it would mitigate in part the loss he must sustain were they to give him the cold shoulder during the prevalence of a hot wave.

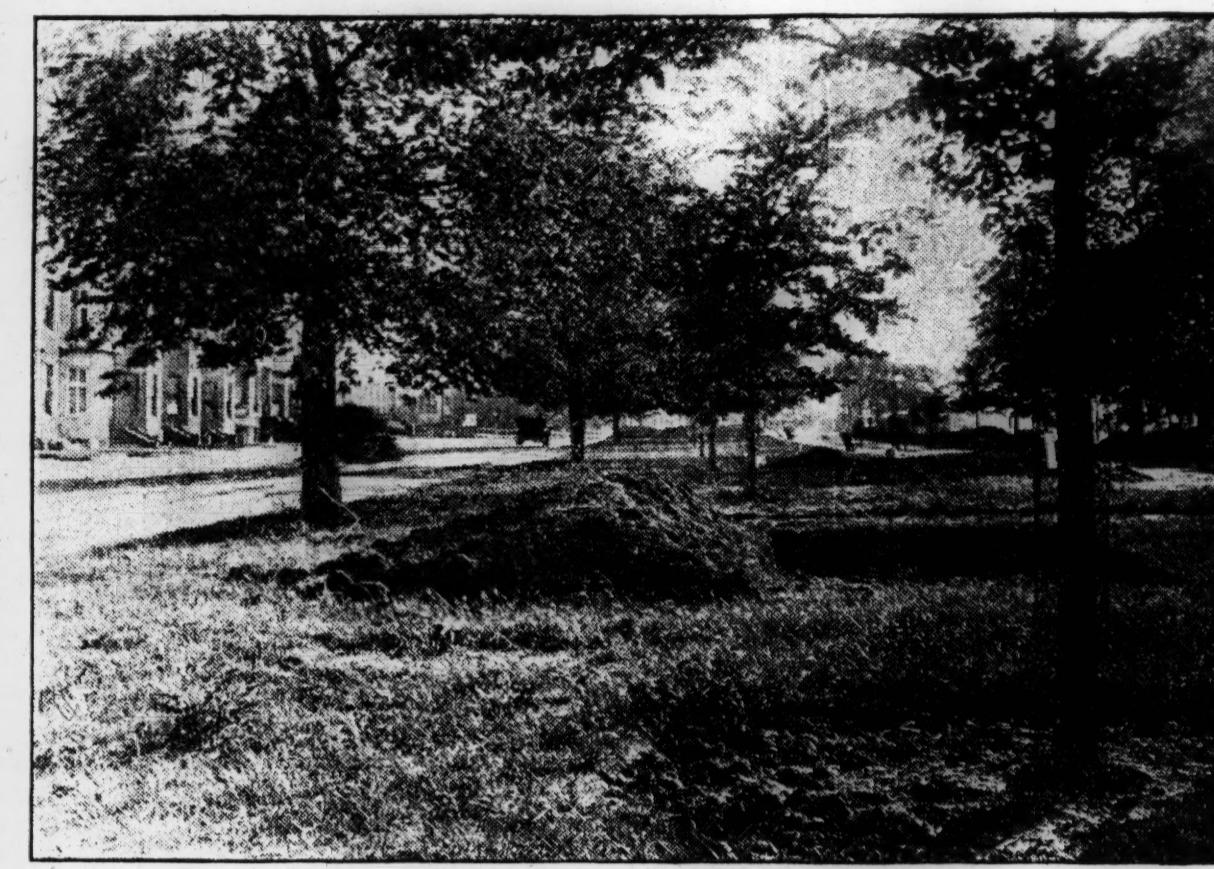
"Uncle Sam" has appropriated \$10,000,000 to make a census roll-call and find out how many there are in his family. So now let all who are present say "Present," and all who are absent say "Absent."

While it is reported that inventors of flying machines are springing up in every corner of the civilized world, the only and original inventor of "Darius Green," the prototype of all makers of flying machines, John Townsend Trowbridge is still much-loved and highly esteemed resident of Boston's beautiful suburban town of Arlington. Who can say how great an influence his widely quoted poem has had in directing attention toward, and in the final solution of, the problem of aerial navigation? Ever through the mind of the youth of the world have been running the words of that quaint, ingenious Darius:

"Birds can fly,
An' why can't I?
Must we give in?"
Says he with a grin,
"T he bluebird an' phoebe
Are smarter 'n we be!
Jest fold our hands an' see the swaller
An' blackbird and cathird beat us hoiler?"

Perhaps the much-medaled Wright brothers will some day announce that the prophetic words of Boston's much loved poet had something to do in stirring them to undertake the field of work in which they have achieved such notable success.

Park Commission Begins Big Task of Rearranging Commonwealth Avenue Mall Trees in Four Rows



HOW COMMONWEALTH AVENUE MALL IS CHANGED. Shows how the trees are being transplanted so as to form four rows on the famous central strip of green cutting the thoroughfare.

COMMONWEALTH avenue between Massachusetts avenue and Dartmouth street is undergoing changes in the arrangement of the trees which are making considerable difference in the appearance of the central green mall.

The changes are being made in accordance with a plan agreed upon last fall by the park commissioners and the citizens.

As originally planned and partly carried out, there were to be four lines of trees on the mall, two on each side of the central walk. Beginning at

Arlington, the trees were so planted as far as Dartmouth street.

From Dartmouth street to Massachusetts avenue an additional line was planted. The trees in this extra line are now being removed and planted in one of the four lines.

The accompanying photograph shows a large square trench prepared for the reception of a tree about to be transplanted. The space is about 15 feet square in order that the roots may not be cramped.

It has been found that the tree when

given such generous root room, and the trench is filled with new soil, quickly becomes accustomed to the new location, and within a week is thriving as well in the new spot as in that from which it was removed.

When the changes are completed Commonwealth avenue residents will find a great improvement in the appearance of the thoroughfare, and pedestrians will be pleased at the additional shade provided for the picturesque central path.

Regarding stories in respect to alleged friction between the grand jury and the district attorney's office, the grand jury in its statement said:

"The relations between the district attorney's office and the grand jury have always been extremely cordial and harmonious and the grand jury wished at this time to issue this statement to the press that all the alleged statements of friction are false, and we wish to state at this time that the district attorney's office has aided the grand jury in whatever investigation they have called to his attention."

District Attorney Hill said:

"At various times during the past weeks newspapers have contained statements to the effect that there were dissensions or differences of opinion between the district attorney's office and the grand jury. Articles have also appeared referring to particular matters which the grand jury either had investigated or wished to investigate, or as to which the district attorney had prevented or had tried to prevent investigation."

"I have not thought proper to say anything in regard to these reports while the grand jury to which they referred continued in session. In my judgment, the only way in which the grand jury and the district attorney can properly discharge their respective duties is by remaining quiet about them. To talk about a pending investigation is just about as sensible as to go hunting with a brass band."

"Now, however, that the session of the grand jury is over, it seems fair both to its members and to myself to state that there has never been any dissension between us nor any hesitation on my part in aiding them in any investigation which they wished to make."

GUILD A SPEAKER AT SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Switzerland—Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild today spoke at the four hundred anniversary of the birth of John Calvin in this city.

He spoke as the representative of the Unitarians of America by invitation at the Reformation jubilee. Mr. Guild is expected to speak in French next Thursday.

The Calvin celebration and the festivities to commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University of Geneva have attracted big crowds of Americans from all parts of the continent.

Both telegraph companies opened their offices in the Mason Building today.

Mayor C. H. Towne has given orders that flags be floated Sunday morning in honor of the President. The mayor says:

"The coming of President Taft I consider the most fortunate circumstance that has ever happened to our city. In no other way would its beauty and attractiveness be likely to become so widely and favorably known in such a short period of time. Its fame as the summer capital has extended in a few weeks from Maine to California, to Canada and to European countries."

President Taft will arrive at the South Station at 7:15 o'clock Sunday morning, his private car being attached to the Federal express. The car will then be switched over the Boston & Albany road to Cottage Farms and East Somerville. At East Somerville the car will be delivered to the Boston & Maine and will run special to Beverly Farms.

TAFT BARS LOWER TARIFF FOR "OLEO"

WASHINGTON—President Taft has authorized Representative Tawney of Minnesota that he could not endorse the reduction in the tax on oleomargarine as recommended by Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh.

"The President authorized me to say," said Mr. Tawney, "that he did not approve the change in the law. He said he could not give his endorsement to the proposed legislation."

When informed of Mr. Tawney's announcement, Secretary MacVeagh declined to comment on it.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND JURY NEGATIVE FRICTION REPORTS

Both Say There Is No Truth in Rumor That They Have Been at Variance Over the Evidence Presented.

NOBODY INDICTED

District Attorney Hill and the grand jury deny the report that there is any friction between them and issue statements to that effect today.

There was considerable surprise at the court house this morning when the grand jury went into the criminal session of the superior court before Judge Brown and announced that it had nothing to report. It had been sitting several days this week. It was expected that several especially important indictments would be found, but these rumors were set at rest when the jurors rendered their decision.

William J. Hartnett, who pleaded guilty to bribing jurors in the Croker case, testified before the grand jury which again considered the charges of bribery in connection with that case. Anti-merger men had testified in the investigation of certain charges about the "holding bill."

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Mr. Remington, representing the Boston Lowell & Lawrence Interurban Railroad, addressed the meeting. He informed the members of the association of the substantial gain which would be made between Lowell and Lawrence and Lawrence and Boston on the proposed interurban line. The frequency of cars will greatly facilitate the increasing of business in this city and will be most beneficial to the merchants of this city.

The cars will be of steel, each one having a separate motor. Cars can be made up in trains but when the minimum traffic is on separate cars can be run. It will be a double track system entirely equipped with a third rail which will permit of high speed. President L. E. Bennink will appoint a

(Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

TELEGRAM TIME BILL SUPPORTED

Representative W. H. O'Brien of Ward 16, Boston, author of the bill requiring that the filing time shall be indicated on all telegrams, was at the State House this morning with a decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of a similar bill recently enacted in that state.

Representative O'Brien's bill was patterned after the Maryland statute, except that the law in that state does not contain any provision giving to any authority the power to permit a charge for indicating the filing time. The Court of Appeals holds that it was within the constitutional power of the Legislature to enact a statute requiring the companies to render this service free of charge to the customer.

PRESIDENT LEAVES WASHINGTON TODAY FOR BEVERLY HOME

Family Due at Summer Capital Sunday and Later Taft Will Start for Several Days' Tour.

TO AID IN EXERCISE

Chief Executive Will Visit Norwich, Conn., and Attend Lake Champlain Tercentenary.

WASHINGTON—President Taft will leave here this evening, to take his family to Beverly, Mass., for the summer, and, after that he will assist New England and New York in celebrating anniversaries. The chief celebrations will take place at Norwich, Conn., and the larger cities bordering on Lake Champlain.

Accompanied by Mrs. Taft, Charles Taft, Miss Helen Taft, Mrs. Taft's maid, Capt. Archibald Butt, chief military aid, at the White House; Assistant Secretary Mischer and the usual secret service guards, the President will take the 5:35 p.m. Boston-bound federal express on the Pennsylvania railroad. His private car, Mayflower, will be attached to the regular passenger train. He is due to reach Beverly at about 9 o'clock Sunday morning and will at once go to the Evans cottage on Salem bay, which is now ready for his occupancy.

Several of the White House servants went ahead of the family two or three days ago, and when Mr. and Mrs. Taft and their children arrive, they will, in all likelihood find everything homelike and comfortable for their reception. Robert Taft, the President's elder son, will join the family at Beverly.

The President will leave Beverly for Norwich late Sunday evening, and will spend most of July 5 celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town's foundation. In the evening of the fifth he will again take train, this time for Fort Ticonderoga, at the foot of Lake Champlain, where the first of the tercentenary celebrations he is to attend will be held.

From Ticonderoga the President will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y., for the sixth and seventh. Most of July 8 will

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

SWISS GOVERNMENT FAVORS DELAYING SECOND RIVER CUT

CONSTANCE, Switzerland.—The Swiss government favors halting for a time the work on the formation of the double series of cross-cuts to regulate the course of the river Rhine. This river before it enters Lake Constance made several bends which tended to prevent the discharge of sediment and gravel. As a result, when the river was in flood, the bed became so far silted up as to rise to serious inundations. To avoid these disasters the Austrian and the Swiss governments agreed in 1892, by a treaty, to abolish these bends by means of two cross-cuts and thus to obtain a direct channel to the lake. The lower cut was complete several years ago and Rhine now flows in the new bed thus provided.

It is now proposed to make the upper cutting, which will be in the vicinity of Diepoldsau in St. Gall. It has been found, however, that the work already accomplished is sufficient to prevent the inundations in the upper regions. The velocity of the flow and the consequent scour have been greatly increased, and this has led to a deepening of the channel.

The experts who have investigated this matter hold the opinion that the scouring action is likely to continue, which would render the second cutting unnecessary, or, at any rate, it would point to the advisability of delaying the work in order to ascertain if the process is maintained. Moreover the cost of the second cutting would be considerable, probably far in excess of the contemplated expenditure, and this would put a heavy burden upon the Swiss cantons.

The Austrian government is taking steps to enforce the execution of the work, but Switzerland is in favor of abstention, or, at any rate, of a policy of delay. It is somewhat remarkable that the works, as projected, cause no alteration in the boundaries of the two countries, though certain towns are transferred to the opposite bank of the river by the formation of the new channel.

PERMANENT TREATY SIGNED BY BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A permanent arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Brazil has been signed. Senator Nilo Peçanha, who succeeds Dr. Peñino as President of the republic, enjoys a great reputation in consequence of his economical administration when President of the state of Rio de Janeiro. He has already produced an excellent impression by his conciliatory attitude toward all parties. After vainly endeavoring to retain all the members of his cabinet under the presidency of Dr. Cabral, he has constituted his cabinet as follows:

Baron do Rio Branco retains the portfolio of foreign affairs, which he has held since 1902, and Vice-Admiral Alexandre Faria de Alencar that of marine, in charge of which he has been since 1906. Senator Esmeraldo Bandeira, deputy for the state of Pernambuco, becomes minister of the interior and justice, and Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões, senator for the state of Goyaz, is the new minister of finance, a post which he occupied under the presidency of Dr. Rodriguez Alves.

The portfolio of war is taken over by Gen. de Andrade Guimaraens, until lately chief of the general staff. Senator Francisco de Sa, an engineer and senator for Ceará, is appointed minister of industry, ways and communications and public works. Councilor Antonio Prado, who was minister of agriculture and senator during the empire, and is at present prefect of the city of São Paulo, has been asked to take the recently created portfolio of agriculture. Gen. Bernardino Bormann is appointed chief of the general staff.

DOMINION COAL TO HAVE STRIKE.

SYDNEY, N. S.—The United Mine Workers of America in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company have decided to call a strike on Tuesday. About 6000 men will be affected.

THE THEATERS.

BOSTON.

CASTLE SQUARE—"Floradora," "Vanderbilts." ORCHÉUM—"Sapho." PARK—"The Traveling Salesman." TREMONT—"A Broken Idol."

NYC.

ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.

AERIAL GARDENS—"A Gentleman from

BROADWAY"—"The Midnight Sons."

CASINO—"Havana."

DALY'S—"The Climax."

EDWARDIAN—"Vaudeville."

HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."

KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—

Vaudeville.

LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.

COLONIAL—"The Tenderfoot."

GARDEN—"The House."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman

From Mississippi."

ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Traveling

MAGNETIC—Vaudeville.

STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

NEWFOUNDLAND COAL DEPOSITS

Known as a Great Fish-Producing Country, but Carboniferous Area Is of Large Importance.

Loyal Americans at the Capital of Germany Yearly Have a Grand Fourth of July Celebration

Pretty Park on the Spree Near Berlin the Scene of Festivities When Ambassador Hill Spoke.

SPORTS AND DINNER

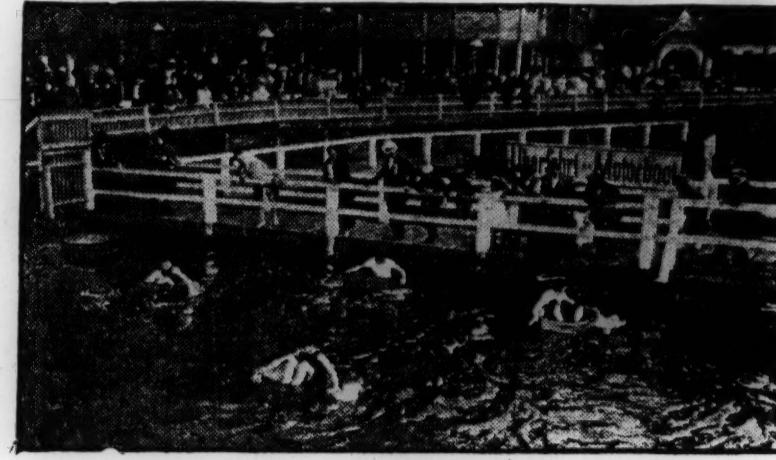
BERLIN.—At this fountain-head of Prussian power and prestige, Americans good and true unite every year to fittingly celebrate their nation's natal day.

A baseball game, between rival teams of the best players the American colony can muster, and an athletic meet, in which both sexes and all ages are represented, are prominent features of the program, while the grand finale of the holiday is a banquet spread under the trees of Grunau, the beautiful little wooded park where the celebration is held.

The trip to Grunau, several miles up the river Spree, is made from Berlin by one of the comfortable steamers that run from the city to the numerous pleasure parks of the Oberspree. Decked with bunting and flying the stars and stripes at the fore, the chartered steamer, with a little German band on the forward deck industriously pounding out American airs, soon brings the patriotic party to its destination.

Last year some public-spirited individuals procured two immense coffee sacks of American peanuts. These roasted delicacies, so dear to the American heart, were distributed to the throng on the boat, and helped add to the illusion of being "home" once more.

The tub races at Grunau were hilarious in the extreme. The first was for boys, who were urged on to do their best by laughing parents and friends. Many of the contestants were capsized at their first effort to propel their unwieldy craft, but a few succeeded in keeping their balance after much thrash-



FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN GERMANY,
Showing finish of the boys' tub race at a fete of Americans held at a little park
on the Spree, near Berlin.

ing and many erratic efforts to retain his equilibrium, one of the racers reached the goal, followed closely by a remnant of those who had entered the race.

Then the young men of the colony had a chance to show what they could do with the craft that made Diogenes famous. After their struggles came boat races by the young ladies and other boat races for men and boys.

Among the events on land, the most interesting was the tug of war, for which the corpulent members of the colony were in great demand.

The crowning contest of the day, in the athletic line, was the ball game. Then came the banquet. The long white tables, under the spreading trees made a most inviting picture to the hungry throng.

David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador to Germany, spoke at last year's celebration, and distributed tiny silver medals to the winners of the day. Then there was a rollcall of the states, and among the more than 500 people at the tables, almost every state in the Union was represented. After the rollcall of the states, came the roll-

call of colleges, and every man gave his college yell. Harvard and Yale rent the atmosphere by the volume of sound their numbers were able to produce, with the University of Michigan a close third.

Among the smaller colleges represented was Rose Polytechnic, school in a western Indiana city, and when this name was called the only response was from a very small young man sitting at the ambassador's table.

Jumping to his feet, and then upon the festive board, in order to be seen and heard by the entire assemblage, he gave his college yell with a loyalty and enthusiasm which more than made up for lack of numbers.

The evening was concluded with dancing in the big pavilion, where the German orchestra struggled manfully with the American two-step, and played German waltzes a bit too fast to suit our ideas.

All too soon it was time to take the steamer back to town, and then the dwellers on the banks of the Spree were treated to snatches of American song as the vessel steamed down the river.

PROPOSAL FOR CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS MEETS APPROVAL

Speedy Settlement of Outstanding Australian Financial Difficulties Desirable—Sydney City Improvement Commission Considers Plans for Several Lines.

SYDNEY, Australia.—The proposal of the commonwealth government to convene another conference of state premiers at an early date is favorably received here, the general feeling being that a speedy settlement of outstanding financial difficulties in respect of state and federal relations is eminently desirable.

A comprehensive system of street railways consisting of central circular trunk lines with divergent suburban lines is being elaborated by the city improvement commission. The plan likely to be adopted also includes three underground railways, all to be operated electrically.

The exports from Australia to India and Burmah for the past year amounted to \$2,407,725, and the imports \$8,764,075. The export of horses from the commonwealth, which had been assuming extensive proportions, appears to be declining. The exports of Australian wool since July of last year amount to 1,745,151 bales.

The minister of agriculture, the Hon. John Perry, has announced that he had commissioned Mr. Board of the education department, who is paying a visit to the United States, to secure for New South Wales the best possible expert on irrigation matters.

That New South Wales is becoming widely known as a suitable country for settlement is evident by the large number of immigrants arriving here who have been assisted by friends and relatives recently established in the state and who are satisfied with their prospects.

Many hundreds of desirable persons are being continually assisted in this way, and in addition at least five vessels arrive from England each month on which assisted immigrants are carried for the New South Wales government.

The agent-general insists upon the greatest care being exercised in the selection of emigrants, and only those who are prepared to accept rural employment are encouraged.

GOVERNOR WILL OPEN NEW ROADS

Jamaica in Prosperous Condition and the Authorities Desire to Make Improvements.

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The revenue of the island for the year ending March 31 has exceeded all expectations, and the Governor finds himself in a position to propose that the emergency reserve fund be raised out of the surplus to \$500,000. He will also request authority to open up new roads and for other improvements.

The season has been remarkably good for fruit and sugar and the banana trade is going ahead, with more exports than ever before. Steady progress is being made with the rebuilding of Kingston, although it will take years before all the premises are replaced. Most of the shops and stores have been reconstructed or are in process of completion, the striking plan having been adopted of having broad avenues converging on a central square. The appearance of the town will be vastly improved and its property value considerably increased.

SMOKE IN LONDON DUE TO FIREPLACE

The smoke problem of London is chiefly due to the domestic fire grate, and for that reason the conference and exhibition held there in the winter of 1905 were productive of little visible result, says Cassier's Magazine. To an Englishman the open fire grate with its smoky flame is one of the most essential features of his domestic happiness and comfort.

Unfortunately no modified form of open fire grate which will burn bituminous fuel without smoke has yet been devised, although many experiments have been made in this direction. Since the American method of heating rooms by hot air or by steam pipes is unpopular in England, and the coke or anthracite stove is equally unacceptable, the only hope that London may in time possess an atmosphere equal in clearness to that of New York, Paris or Berlin lies in the use of partially coked fuels like coalite, or in the extended application of a cheap gas for heating purposes.

CAPE TO CAIRO LINE TO DIVERT ANCIENT ROUTE OF SOUDAN

Construction Crews Making Rapid Progress and Will Soon Arrive at El Obeid in Kordofan.

GUM TRADE CENTER

OMDURMAN, Sudan.—One of the results of the extension of the Cape to Cairo Railway southward will be to break up or at least greatly modify the ancient trade routes of the Soudan.

If the railway continues to make rapid progress as it is doing now it will soon be at El Obeid, in Kordofan. There it will tap the center of the gum trade, one of the chief sources of wealth to the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. At present the gum is brought by camel to the river and thence by boat to Omdurman, where all the sorting is done, and where merchants congregate for buying and selling.

In order to reach the railway on the other side of Port Soudan the gum has to be reloaded on boats and taken across the river. When it is possible to place the gum on trucks for desert transport by rail to Port Soudan most of the merchants will move from Omdurman to El Obeid. As a consequence, it is predicted Omdurman will lose greatly in wealth and importance and will ultimately dwindle away to an insignificant village, so great is the proportion of its wealth depending on the gum trade.

From time immemorial Omdurman has been the converging point for caravans from great distances in the east, and among its population are to be found natives of almost half the tribes of Africa.

Even though it will be off the track as far as Kordofan is concerned it will be long before it loses its reputation, as the pilgrim route to Mecca for an immense distance leads through it; and whatever its importance as a commercial center it will always have a historic value and interest for tourists.

Foreign Briefs

LONDON.—It is announced that the Belgian Geographical Society has decided to bestow its gold medal on Mr. Shackleton. The travel, sports and pastimes exhibition will be opened by Mr. Shackleton on July 6.

MADRID.—Negotiations looking to the conclusion of commercial treaties are now in progress between Spain and Argentina and Spain and Uruguay. Similar negotiations are contemplated with Brazil.

MESSINA.—The people of Messina are beginning to return from the country. The shocks continued Friday with diminishing severity.

BELIEVE SPEECH BY M. CRUPPI WOULD CLEAR UP SITUATION

Indications That Authoritative Utterance by Minister of Commerce Is Needed in Paris Tariff Discussion—Probable Debate Will Not Cease Before Vacation.

PARIS, France.—The character of the debate so far indulged in regarding the proposed revised tariff schedule favors the belief that an authoritative utterance by the minister of commerce, M. Cruppi, would clear away much of the theoretical speculation and assist in defining the issue for many deputies who take but little interest in technical economic questions.

One of the declarations made by M. Plichon, the protectionists' deputy, who is a member of the customs committee and a leading defender of the revised scale of duties, is that living in the capital has become cheaper during the protectionist era. The contrary is as stoutly maintained by M. Beauregard, the free-trade spokesman.

The Temps, which is opposing revision, bases its attitude mainly on the present excellence of the commercial position of France. "Our good relations with Switzerland, for a time so lamentably compromised," it says, "been reestablished. Our exchanges with England, the most important of our customers, remain at a high level. It is sufficient to glance at the official statistics to discover that if we are not enjoying a burst of amazing prosperity at least our business transactions stand at a figure which calls neither for alarm nor for precipitate defensive measures."

During the first five months of the gun trade.

From time immemorial Omdurman has been the converging point for caravans from great distances in the east, and among its population are to be found natives of almost half the tribes of Africa.

Even though it will be off the track as far as Kordofan is concerned it will be long before it loses its reputation, as the pilgrim route to Mecca for an immense distance leads through it; and whatever its importance as a commercial center it will always have a historic value and interest for tourists.

SCHUETTE AIRSHIP WILL HAVE TRIAL

BERLIN, Ger.—The trials of the new Schuette airship will be held in the autumn. Should they attain the success that is generally looked for, Count Zeppelin will have a serious competitor in the field.

A special feature about the new airship is that through its immense lifting capacity of 5000 kilograms (five tons), even after making a liberal allowance for ballast, it will be capable of carrying 50 passengers. The inventor has also initiated a means for storing the gas forced out of his balloons by the ascent into high altitudes or the heat of the sun's rays. This will practically obviate the necessity for ballast, and enormously extend the possibilities of remaining in the air. Indeed, it is said that the new aerial cruiser will ascend to a height of 1000 meters without any loss of gas. Its speed will be 37 miles an hour, or considerably more than that of the Zeppelin.

MESSINA.—The people of Messina are beginning to return from the country. The shocks continued Friday with diminishing severity.

The grandfather of the present prince arrived from Persia in India in 1845. He was the brother-in-law of the Shah, and left his country for political reasons.

London Lecture on Resources

Colonial Secretary of British Honduras to Inform Mother Country of Opportunities for Settlers in That Colony.

BELIZE. British Honduras.—The imperial idea has reached Honduras and definite steps are being taken to bring to the notice of the English speaking peoples the resources of this hitherto somewhat neglected portion of his majesty's dominions.

Wilfred Collet, colonial secretary, who is at present on leave, is to deliver a lecture in London on the resources of this colony, and it is said this will lead to an increased interest being taken in this outlying part of the empire. There is a good opening for settlers in the colony, and government lands can be had on very advantageous terms. Conditions are by no means backward, and life here is not without its amenities.

The total revenue of the colony for the 11 months to Feb. 28 last amounted to \$327,276, while the expenditure for the same period was \$474,177, an amount which exceeds the estimated expenditure for the whole financial year by \$98,472.

The Greeks and other Christian races believe that the result will be not only that they will lose the educational autonomy they have hitherto possessed, but that they will be subjected to a process of forced nationalization by the imposition of Turkish as the medium of instruction in schools. These diminutions of the educational privileges of Christians are regarded as serious

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

NEWTON.

The directors of the Newton Y. M. C. A. have voted to complete the canvass for funds for a new building next autumn. The campaign will be directed by C. S. Ward, who has recently conducted similar campaigns for other associations in various parts of New England. There is much speculation as to the probable location and the directors of the association now have several sites under consideration.

The Y. M. C. A. athletic meet is being held this afternoon at Cabot Park.

The domestic course at Mt. Ida school the coming year will be in charge of Miss Jessie Moore, a graduate of Simmons College.

The members of the Every Saturday Club of Newtonville have prepared a preliminary program for the coming season. The general theme will be "Pioneers of Thought" and the special topics will be studies of individual authors.

The Newton Highlands Epworth League has appointed a fresh air committee, under the auspices of which groups of children from the city are to be given a day's outing. The league announces the election of the following officers: President, W. J. Cozens, Jr.; vice-presidents, C. M. Haskell, Ernest Morse, Miss Edith Shedd, Miss Alice Bigelow; secretary, J. Marjorie Bailey; treasurer, Otis McKenzie.

DEDHAM.

Miss Alice E. Joyce, teacher of the eighth grade, Avery School, East Dedham, has tendered her resignation to the school committee. She has accepted a position in the public schools of Newton at increased remuneration.

The following pupils of the public schools have not been absent or tardy in the school year just closed: Avery School—Lillian M. Ovens, Bertha Puff, Mildred Kuntzmann, Florence McGowan, Samuel George and Luez MacLeod; Oakdale School, Francis Dervin, George Smith, George Barn and Allan Barn; Quincy School, Herman Colisch, Carl Simon and Gertrude Caffrey; Ames School, Margaret Daggett, Jennie Rogers, Annie Davie, Grace Hale, Ellery Pierce, Charles M. Ward, Mary O'Connell, Francis Foley and Elizabeth Levangie; Riverdale School, Joseph Ciampi and Elizabeth Siebert.

CHELSEA.

Business men are thoroughly aroused to the possibilities of syndicate building, and the members of the board of control, who have taken the matter up individually, and not as a body, feel that nearly enough money has been pledged to justify them in calling a meeting of the subscribers and effecting a permanent organization.

The board of control Friday granted the Valvoline Oil Company permission to carry on business in the eastern part of the city.

The new First Baptist Church is to have a new two manual organ.

B. C. Gregory, superintendent of schools, has gone to Knoxville, Tenn., where he is to deliver a course of lectures at the summer school.

BROCKTON.

Canton Nemasket, P. M., is making arrangements for an outing of four days at Nantucket, beginning Sept. 3. Commandant George C. Perkins is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Massasoit Lodge, I. O. O. F., has made arrangements for its officers to be installed next Thursday evening by Deputy Grand Master Frederick E. Chapin of Randolph.

Several of the Brockton shoe factories will be closed the greater part of next week, for stock-taking.

ATTLEBORO.

Acting under instructions of the selectmen, Chief of Police Nerney has issued orders relative to the observances of the Fourth. No noise or disturbance will be permitted on public streets or town property Saturday night or until midnight Sunday. No torpedoes, used in canes or otherwise, no pistols or revolvers of any kind will be permitted, and all persons are cautioned against carrying revolvers unless licensed.

STOUGHTON.

The school committee has selected for principal of the high school, Elmer G. Boyce of Northboro and he has accepted.

Representative Henry E. Holbrook has formed a Country Club and Albert A. Tilden has been elected chairman. John T. Langigan secretary and John J. Rogers, treasurer. The membership will be limited to 50. It is proposed to locate on Plain street.

WEYMOUTH.

The Old South Church has won the banner for the third time for the largest attendance at the meetings of the Clark Christian Endeavor Union.

By winning the banner the Old South Church elects the delegate to the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union at Sagamore Beach July 23 to 30.

HOLBROOK.

The Holbrook Memorial Association will dedicate on Monday morning a flag-staff contributed by popular subscription and a flag purchased by the school children. The Rev. Alfred F. Hughes, the originator of the movement, will deliver the oration.

ABINGTON.

The Kings Daughters Circle has elected these officers: President, Mrs. C. Morton Packard; vice-presidents, Mrs. Thomas E. Giles and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard; secretary, Mrs. William H. Nash; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred H. Nash.

INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUPS WILL FIRST BE USED BY THE B. & M.

New England Road Takes the Lead in Following Recommendations Made at Washington Conference.

The assessors expect to announce this year's tax rate within the next three weeks. It is said that there will be very little change from the rate of last year.

Waltham will add three to the large number of teachers who will spend their vacations abroad. Miss Harriet J. Williams of the high school is to spend the summer in Paris, Miss Alice L. Childs of the North Grammar School will be in London and Miss Susan M. Warren of the Plympton School will be in Falmouth, Eng.

In honor of Independence day, Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold special services in Asbury Temple Monday morning, at which State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Senator John L. Harvey, Mayor Edward A. Walker and Frederick P. Rutherford will speak. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Thomas F. Kearns.

BEVERLY.

The Y. M. C. A. has inaugurated plans for building a home for the association in this city. Leland H. Cole has been elected chairman and George H. Cose secretary of the special committee and a campaign will be commenced at once for funds.

The Methodist Sunday school picnic will be held at Centennial grove, Essex, today.

Clifford M. Gifford has been engaged as physical director for the new playground on Broadway. Miss Katherine G. Donovan, a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, will have charge of the girls. A new shelter house fitted with shower baths has been erected, a new baseball diamond laid out and swings and other apparatus installed. Any boy caught smoking will not be allowed the privilege on the ground.

HYDE PARK.

Chief of Police Grant has ordered that users of explosives on Sunday be arrested. The fire department will open Monday's celebration with a drill. At 10 o'clock the five-mile amateur handicap run will start, finishing in Everett square. Prizes will be three silver cups and three silver shields. There will be ball games at 1:30 and 3:30 p.m., with a band concert and fireworks on Factory hill, Stony Brook reservation, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

H. J. Stitt of Providence has been appointed athletic instructor in the high school. The fall term will begin September 15.

MALDEN.

Mayor G. Louis Richards has had prepared a plan for a covered circular drive-way for carriages at the Western division station. The plan is to be submitted to President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine.

Judge Sweetser of the Malden court has called the attention of the railroad commissioners to the Main street railroad crossing and has urged that a flag-man be employed there both day and night.

The annual summer school of the Malden Y. M. C. A. will be opened for the season next Tuesday.

REVERE.

About 80 children from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Beachmont, are being entertained at Mothers' Rest today.

This town gains nearly \$4000 by the reduction in the state tax this year.

Three new teachers for the high school have been elected, Miss Lilian Edmunds of Amesbury, Miss Beatrice Sturdy and Miss Sarah L. Simons of Foxboro. Miss Susie Fisher of Melrose will come to the Crescent avenue school. Miss Bertha S. Davis will take the place of Miss Nina L. Kendall of the Wolcott School. Miss Edith A. Preston of North Andover will also come to the Wolcott School.

BROOKLINE.

Permission has been granted by the Brookline park commissioners for the holding of evangelistic services on the Cypress street playground every Sunday afternoon during July and August beginning July 4.

The Brookline Swimming Club will compete in the swimming races at the Union Boat Club's float on the fifth instead of in the events at Brookline.

WEST ROXBURY.

The Rev. J. Frederick Pfeiffer, minister of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Roslindale, and Paul Kanold, president of the church society, will leave Boston Monday for Cleveland, O., where they will attend the synod of churches.

A garden party will be held on July 19 at the "Old Meeting House" at the corner of Center and Church streets.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Cambridge school board is searching for a superintendent able to put into practise the improvements contemplated. The latest plan for consolidating the three high schools is to leave the Ridge Manual Training School as it is. Another move contemplated is the standardization of the grammar school courses.

RANDOLPH.

A picnic is being held today at Roberts Grove on the shores of Chinese pond composed wholly of Chinese Sunday-school scholars from various churches in Boston.

SENATE DISCUSSING MEANS OF MEETING DISCRIMINATING TAX

Begins Consideration Today of Maximum and Minimum Feature of Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON—In the effort to secure "reciprocal and equivalent" treatment by the nations of the world for the agricultural and manufactured products of the United States, the Senate finance committee proposes to put in the hands of President Taft a means of battering tariff barriers when they apply unfairly to this country.

This summer the railroad company will begin using individual paper drinking cups in its stations and on its trains. The cups are such as have been adopted for use on the Boston Common and convenience stations.

The company has also made arrangements to install automatic venders of the cups, similar to penny in the slot machines, beside the water coolers in the coaches. The cups will sell at one cent each. They are in the exact form of a drinking glass and are stiffened by a coat of parafin. These cups once drawn forth and used cannot be replaced, but must be discarded or carried away.

STEEL CONCERN ACTS ON STRIKE

Today's Drawing of Fires at New Castle and Sharon, Pa., Indicates Closed Plants for Some Time.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers today interpreted the action of the steel corporation in drawing the fires in the big plants at New Castle and Sharon as indicating that the company has abandoned all idea of attempting to persuade the men to return to work under non-union conditions and that no attempt will be made to operate these mills under the "open shop" plan.

The announcement that the company would operate its non-union plants to the exclusion of the plants closed by the strike order has not discouraged the officials of the union, who today went ahead with their plans to organize the non-union shops.

President McArdle of the Amalgamated made the statement today that he considered the time ripe for such a step, saying that heretofore the wage agreement pledged the Amalgamated to make no attempt to unionize these plants. The attitude of the employers now considers as abrogating any such agreement and leaves the union free to attempt to organize these workmen.

Corporation Tax Passes in Senate by a Big Vote

WASHINGTON—The Senate at 7 o'clock Friday night passed the corporation tax by vote of 60 to 11.

The amendment, the basic principle of which is a duty of 2 per cent on the net incomes of corporations of a capital of \$5000 or over, is now an integral part of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as it now stands.

With all modifying amendments disposed of many Democrats voted with most of the Republicans for the amendment. Only three Democrats voted against the provision on the final vote, but some refrained from voting at all.

Of the 11 negative votes eight were cast by Republicans and three by Democrats.

Since the merging of the institution with Harvard an understanding has prevailed that the sessions of the seminary students may be held in conjunction with the Harvard Divinity School students, in the same buildings, but at different hours.

This town gains nearly \$4000 by the reduction in the state tax this year.

Three new teachers for the high school have been elected, Miss Lilian Edmunds of Amesbury, Miss Beatrice Sturdy and Miss Sarah L. Simons of Foxboro. Miss Susie Fisher of Melrose will come to the Crescent avenue school. Miss Bertha S. Davis will take the place of Miss Nina L. Kendall of the Wolcott School. Miss Edith A. Preston of North Andover will also come to the Wolcott School.

LOWELL MAYOR ORDERS SALUTES.

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor George H. Brown, rather than have the city without any official observance of July 4, as the adherents refused to appropriate money, has made arrangements to give the city a celebration at his own expense. The mill agents will cooperate with the mayor and will ring their bells.

WELLESLEY.

The contract for supplying coal to the Town Hall and library has been awarded to Diehl & Son, and that for the department building to John Dolan Coal Company.

Police Chief Harry M. Kingsbury will go to White Horse beach for a fortnight.

ROXBURY.

The Tammany Club has made full arrangement for the celebration of the holiday on Monday. The program will be carried out on Norfolk avenue on the new playground which will be formally dedicated at that time.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

The Boys' Brigade, company C, third regiment, of the Wesley Memorial Church, will make its final appearance for the season this evening. A public reception will be held at 8 o'clock, followed by an address by Maj. C. A. Hardinge of

ROME—King Victor Emmanuel is desirous of meeting John G. A. Leishman, the new American ambassador to Italy, before he leaves Rome for his vacation.

His majesty has consequently decided to receive Mr. Leishman, together with the personnel of the embassy, Sunday morning.

KING WILL WAIT FOR AMBASSADOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The members of the Washington and Lee statue committee from the state of Virginia visited the Gorham Manufacturing Company's foundry on Friday and inspected a bronze replica of Houston's famous marble of George Washington which the local concern has been making for them. All the members were loud in their praise for workmanship shown and said that it was the best reproduction in bronze that there is in the country.

INDIANAPOLIS—Relief trains are beginning to arrive here from all over Ontario for the assistance of the 1000 persons made homeless by the \$500,000 fire which swept the northern part of the town Friday. A local relief committee has been organized, supported by business men of the town to handle the supplies.

A government relief corps is on the way with tents and blankets and the Toronto city council has started two carloads of provisions.

BRYAN IS CLAIMED FOR LOCAL OPTION

LINCOLN, Neb.—Leaders of the temperance movement in Nebraska claim to have assurances that William J. Bryan will come out definitely and unreservedly for county option in time to be of some value to them in their campaign plans.

LYNN LEATHER MAN ASSIGNS.

Rufus E. Hilliard, a sole and leather commission merchant at 11 New Haven street, Lynn, today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court acknowledging liabilities of \$20,941.90, and with \$10,576.57 assets.

*Advertisement of
A Great English Piano House
OF
Boston's Great Art Product
from the London Daily Telegraph*

Mason & Hamlin
PIANOFORTE
The Most Beautiful and
Costly in the World
SOLE AGENTS:
METZLER & CO. Ltd.
42, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.

New York Warerooms, 313 Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Second Street
Boston Warerooms, 492 Boylston St., Opp. Institute of Technology

KAISER TO CRUISE DESPITE CRISIS

Three Mentioned as Buelow's Successor, Though Report as to Bernstorff Is Not Considered Credible.

BERLIN—Emperor William has decided to take his customary summer cruise in northern waters, which it was recently reported he would forego. There is nothing in the political situation that he cannot deal with by telegraph. He will leave for the north after meeting the King of Sweden at Salsinitz, July 6, where the two monarchs will inaugurate a new steamship line between Sweden and Germany.

Opinion is settling upon one of three persons to succeed Chancellor von Buelow. These are Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, minister of the interior and vice-chancellor; Baron von Rheinhausen, Prussian minister of state and finance, and Count von Wedel, governor-general of Alsace-Lorraine.

The report sent to America that Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, and Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the ambassador to Japan, have been mentioned as possible successors of von Buelow, appears to have been originated solely for American consumption.

TRAINS OF RELIEF ARRIVE IN COBALT

COBALT, Ont.—Relief trains are beginning to arrive here from all over Ontario for the assistance of the 1000 persons made homeless by the \$500,000 fire which swept the northern part of the town Friday. A local relief committee has been organized, supported by business men of the town to handle the supplies.

A government relief corps is on the way with tents and blankets and the Toronto city council has started two carloads of provisions.

BALTIMORE'S MILLION PAYS TARS HERE

Assistant U. S. Treasurer Edwin W. Curtis, in accordance with an order sent by Secretary George von L

Queen City of Vermont Eagerly Awaits Opening Of the Champlain Tercentenary Celebration

Burlington, Dressed in Best, Will Welcome President and Other Guests and Entertain Them Royally.

A WEEK'S FESTIVITY

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Vermont's metropolis is beautifully adorned with flags and bunting, and the queen city eagerly awaits the opening of the greatest festival in the history of the state, the celebration of the Champlain tercentenary, from July 4 to 10. A series of superb spectacles, parades and sports has been arranged in observance of the historical event.

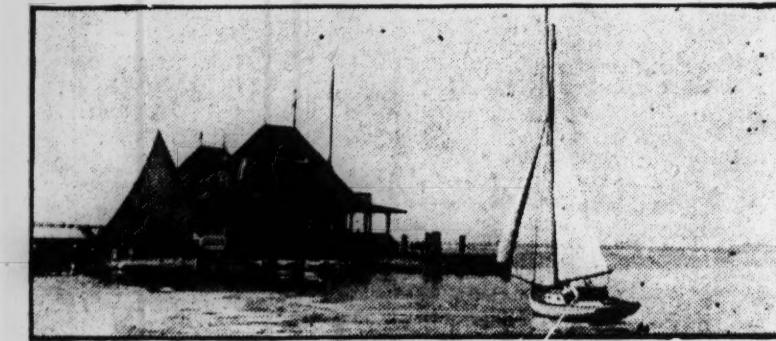
The climax of the week will come on Thursday, when President Taft will be here and deliver an address in City Hall park. The presidential party and foreign guests will arrive early in the forenoon.

They will be escorted to an amphitheater by United States troops and the Vermont National Guard, where literary and historical exercises will be held. It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, will speak, and a poem, written especially for the occasion by Bliss Carman, will be read by that distinguished poet.

Not only will Burlington present a gay appearance by day, but at night thousands of electric lights specially installed will flash along the principal streets and lead visitors through the transformed ways into the land of Queen Carnival.

Sunday, July 4, there will be appropriate religious services, in which leading divines have accepted invitations to take part.

Monday will be marked by an Independence day of stupendous magnitude.



HOUSE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN YACHT CLUB AT BURLINGTON, VT.
Under whose auspices the Champlain tercentenary regatta will take place on Tuesday next, for which prize cups valued at \$1600 are offered.

Tuesday will be devoted to French societies in the morning; parade in the afternoon, and a reception to visiting organizations at the city hall, and to an all-day regatta open to the world.

Wednesday will be fraternal and patriotic day, given over to parades of uniformed organizations, prize drills and athletic sports.

For Thursday afternoon and evening the state has provided Indian pageants to be given on a floating stage, and the matinee performance will be witnessed by the President. At 6 in the evening a banquet will be tendered President Taft at the University of Vermont gymnasium, for which 500 tickets have been sold.

The guests of honor are announced to include Ambassador James Bryce, Senator Elihu Root and Governor Hughes of New York, Senators Dillingham and Page, and Congressmen Foster and Plumb.

Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, has arranged for a full week of festivities, with the President as guest on July 7. Crown Point, N. Y., will have pageants, and other places in both New York and Vermont will have celebrations in memory of Champlain's achievements.

Sieur Samuel de Champlain of Brouage,

the navigator and early explorer of much of the north Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence river, discovered the picturesque lake, to which he gave his name, early in July, 1609. Champlain was the first white man to set foot on the territory now comprising the state of New York, and very likely the first white man to set foot upon the territory comprising the state of Vermont. Through this region surged the tides of war and travel, until every prominent point and important island in the lake were marked by some notable event worthy of historic mention. The celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain will commemorate these important events.

Without giving the program further in regular order, it may be said that it will embrace mammoth patriotic industrial and fraternal parades, airship ascensions, baseball and lacrosse games, band concerts, sail and power boat races for \$1600 in prizes; and throughout the week at the Armory, corner of Main and Pine streets, the Greater Vermont industrial exhibit will be open.

Three evenings, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, a display of fireworks in

cluding a large number of set pieces will be shown at the lake front.

The water pageants Thursday afternoon and evening depict the discovery of Lake Champlain, and the fight of the Algonquins and the Hurons led by Champlain against the Iroquois. In these pageants 150 Indians will take part. The pageants will be followed by the presentation of the Indian drama "Hiawatha."

For Thursday afternoon and evening the state has provided Indian pageants to be given on a floating stage, and the matinee performance will be witnessed by the President. At 6 in the evening a banquet will be tendered President Taft at the University of Vermont gymnasium, for which 500 tickets have been sold.

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Kansas City and Intermediate Ports Push Plan To Improve Navigability of the Missouri River

THE importance of navigating the Missouri river in an effective manner is daily becoming more apparent not only to the merchant who receives and ships goods, but also to the investor, banker and professional men who have their money invested in this community, as well as to those located at intermediate towns along the river.

Notwithstanding the fact that the government engineers have made a somewhat adverse report on the project for waterway improvement from the lakes to the gulf, the plan for effective navigation of the Missouri river is being pushed in that aggressive and intelligent manner known only to a man who has never made failure in anything he has ever undertaken.

The southwest development of the Southwest and its great increase in population in the last few years, has resulted in increasing the transportation facilities to that section of the country, and particularly is this true of the water transportation routes from Atlantic seaboard cities to the gulf ports of New Orleans and Galveston; it has also resulted in opening up, or rather putting new life into the smaller ports, Texas City and Port Arthur.

The entrance of additional steamship lines into this coast service, independent of those railroad controlled lines, which previously had a monopoly of this trade, resulted in a war of rates and the merchants of the Southwest learned that low rates could be made with profit. This has started our friends of that section, who have been and are today our customers, to thinking that they may be entitled to some lower rates for handling freight from the East to the Southwest than they have been paying.

The rates from these gulf ports north, into this trade tributary of ours, always have been on a high scale and are today, and although they are generally higher, for instance, from Galveston to Kansas City than to some intermediate point, they are still high to both, and our friends have begun to feel that those rates should be reduced, and have taken steps accordingly; their hope being to get the rates from the gulf ports to our trade tributary reduced to a reasonable basis, which added to the low rates for handling traffic from Atlantic seaboard cities will not only reduce their total freight cost but enable them to purchase those goods manufactured in that port, direct and when laid down at their doors for a less cost, including transportation cost, than they could by purchasing of Kansas City.

In this lies one of the dangers to this community, because it would be most difficult and unwise for us to oppose this action on their part. Difficult for the reason that there is good logic in their contention, and unwise for the reason that the rates from the gulf northward are high, and the same reason that would be invoked for a readjustment from the gulf ports to this trade tributary, would apply with equal force to the rates from the gulf ports to Kansas City.

Again, the administration of the interstate commerce law is resulting in tearing down adjustments of the rate fabric which our merchants had long thought to be fixed principles of rate making, until the principle of making through rates

BY H. G. WILSON,
Commissioner Transportation Bureau,
Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.

less than a combination of locals is liable to become a fact, and if that prevails it means that competitors on both sides of Kansas City will enjoy a lower freight cost than our merchants, and that spells disaster.

The grain business from the West is also affected. Rates have been so revised by interstate commerce rulings and also by railroads until Kansas City now has a very small area of grain producing territory that can safely be said to be Kansas City territory, while adjustments are being made favorable not only to those markets which have always been our competitors in this traffic, but new markets springing up in the West and Southwest are drawing largely of our former supplies; this latter is another illustration of the development of the Southwest.

The one salvation for this city, therefore, is in the establishment of a transportation service on the Missouri river which will be of sufficient magnitude and capacity to handle our freight from the East into Kansas City and our grain from the West and its products from Kansas City.

In doing this we will not only overcome the disadvantages to which we are being subjected, but we will be able, dependent on the tonnage handled, almost to dictate terms of rate adjustment to that which is in the states bordering the lower Mississippi river and will let us into the export market of Cuba, Mexico and the Latin American countries.

In addition to all this, the project also means the assembling of raw materials for the purpose of manufacturing other products here which are required by our trade tributary, and which are now produced only at points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers.

These raw materials are of such bulk and low values that they will not bear the rates which the rail lines make, and which are as low as those lines can afford.

This means establishing numerous manufacturing industries here, which will be revenue producers in the way of manufactured products, not only for the waterways, but also for the rail lines leading from here in all directions, and this again means continuing and better values for the investor, the banker and professional men, so that every one is closely interested in the successful outcome of this project.

MAN OF BUSINESS FOR POLICE CHIEF

MAYOR BUSSE of Chicago is reported to have decided ideas concerning successor to Shippy.

CHICAGO—Mayor Busse, according to reports at the city hall, has decided that the next chief of police of Chicago shall not be a trained policeman, but a trained business man and politician if he is obliged to appoint a successor to George M. Shippy.

A business man of executive ability,

of sufficient vigor and force to command the respect of the average patrolman and detective, and a man who has had considerable experience in political life, is reported to be the mayor's ideal for the position.

The mayor is said to believe that there is a string to bind the man who comes up from the ranks to influence his acts. A strong executive from the outside could make transfers and changes for the good of the department and not be hindered by his past connections in the opinion of Mayor Busse.

EL KEBIR ENTERS MEQUINEZ.

TANGER—El Kebir, the Moorish pretender, has entered Mequinez. Mulai Haifid, the Sultan, has convened his council.

For the educational season the company includes:

The repertoire will include "La Dame Blanche," "Les Dragons de Villars," "Les Cloches de Corneville," "La Belle Helene," "La Grande Duchesse," "Girofle-Girofle," "La Fille de Madame Angot," "La Masse," "Le Jour et La Nuit," "La Chauve-Souris," "La Fille du Tambour-Major," and "La Jolie Parfumeuse."

For the educational season the company includes:

Rejoice! Ye Anglo Race!

By GEORGE HENRY TRADER.

I.

REJOICE! ye Anglo race, all nations give us place
On God's own land.
Banner'd from shore to shore, by wisdom, pluck and more,
Borne on by righteous might,
Omnipotent.

II.

From man's internal strife, comes his triumphant life,
Nations unite!
Our wars have freed the low, broken the tyrant's bow,
And proved the right to be
Omnipotent.

III.

This tune our fathers sung, sons to its theme have clung.
Though hearts seemed twain.
Heart now to heart we march, fighting for freedom's torch,
Led on by melodies
Omnipotent.

IV.

Rejoice! ye Anglo race, riches come on apace,
All bravely won.
Fight out each thought of fear, our leading hearts to cheer,
And earn the right to feel
Omnipotent.

We Furnish Homes

We suit or money back.
We pay ^{To New England Points} _{On \$5-\$2 Orders}
Freight ^{To the Mississippi} _{On \$10-\$2 Orders}
The C. F. Wing Co., New Bedford Mass.

TO DAY'S TALK.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

Mail Orders

are wanted for the NEW BEDFORD

Better Bed Hammock

Price \$10.00

Complete with wind shield and choice of white or khaki 12-oz. canvas and red or green denim or genuine khaki mattresses.

Exclusive through our store. We make prompt shipments and Monitor readers from many states are sending to us for these. We have shown them why they are better. Samples of canvas and mattress covers for the asking.

Luxurious Indeed

Is our Golden Silk Floss De Luxe Mattress. It weighs only about 30 lbs. in the full size (4½ ft. wide), made in 2 parts—so light a child can turn it or hardly put it down for the sun bath, which unfailingly renews its plumpness. A new box like for the one which fails you within 5 years. Always embroidered on one end like this:



We prepay freight East of the Mississippi. Money back if we don't suit you. Keep the mail orders coming.

The C. S. Wing Co. New Bedford, Mass.

NOTICE

At 8:30 A.M., Tuesday, July 6

A very important clearance sale will begin. The values are the best that have ever been offered in women's apparel, as our stock is so large that we have been compelled to make greater price reductions than usual.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Washington Briefs

Attorney-General Wickersham has started for New York and will spend the Fourth with his family at their country home, Cedarhurst, L. I.

The price of silver in the markets of the world has declined during the last year 1.37 cents a fine ounce, and during the last three months there has been an increase of 1.07 cents, according to a report by the director of the mint as to the value of foreign coins.

Appointments in the postal service: Massachusetts—Sheltonville, Joseph T. Hutchinson, postmaster, vice G. S. Sheldon, resigned. City carriers appointed: James J. Doran, Waterbury, Conn.; Walter Henry, Jr., and Francis Doolen, Fall River, Mass.; Comfort E. Anthony, Providence, R. I.

TOWN PROMISES
A SAFE FOURTH

BURLINGTON, N. J.—Setting the example for a safe and sane Fourth of July, Roebbing, the model town of South Jersey, is to have a model Independence Day celebration next Monday, which for real patriotic zeal and enthusiasm promises to eclipse the noisy jubilees of all its older and larger neighbors.

According to plans, the demonstration, which is to include a flag-raising parade, athletic contest, band concert and firework display, is to be the biggest and liveliest in the brief history of the town.

Members of the Roebbing family of Trenton, founders of the town, are said to be back of the project which is to give their thousands of workmen and their families a safe and happy holiday: C. G. Roebbing has presented a handsome flag, and the unfurling of this will be one of the main features of the morning exercises.

PLANS TRIAL FLIGHTS.
CALAIS—Herbert Latham will undertake a series of trial flights before attempting to cross the channel.

The Children's Star

A JUVENILE MAGAZINE WHOSE WATCHWORD IS

PURITY

Suitable for All Ages \$1.50 a Year

Send for a FREE Sample Copy.

15th and L Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Brass and German Silver Art Materials of all sorts, including

BRASS In the Various Sizes and Thicknesses

Tools of all kinds are to be found in widest variety at the hardware house of

J. B. HUNTER CO., 60 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

WATER SUPPLY INCREASED.

WATER BILLS REDUCED.

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

Alfred Fischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology, AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO., 41 Broadway, New York

Fun in Work and Play for Boys and Girls

BLOSSOM GAME.

An interesting and jolly sport is called the blossom game. It is played in the following manner: Say there are four boys and four girls participating in the game. They take the names of flowers. The boys may be called Sunflower, Foxglove, Bachelor Button and Coxcomb. The girls may assume the names Daisy, Rose, Pink and Pansy. Seven of the participants are seated in a circle, the eighth player stands in the center of the circle, and begins the game by romancing thus: "Once upon a time a gay young dandy called to see his lady-love. He took to her a beautiful rose..."

At mention of the rose the girl assuming the name of Rose springs to her feet and proceeds at once to continue the narrative, while the boy who held the place in the center takes the chair she has just vacated. "Rose" continues from where the boy left off by saying: "And when the gay young dandy presented the lovely young lady with the rose she bowed and smiled and said: 'You may imagine, sir, that I am pleased by your attentions, but I think a veritable coxcomb—'"

And hereupon the boy called Coxcomb must spring to his feet and resume the story. If, perchance, the boy or girl whose blossom name is called does not at once respond he or she must pay a forfeit by standing on one foot, neither smiling nor winking, till the story-teller counts 10. If the offender smiles, winks or loses her or his balance on one foot, she or he is made to sit with back turned into the circle, and not allowed to join in the game till all the other participants have had their turn at romancing.

The boys must call the girls' names, and the girls must call the boys' names. A lot of fun can be had when the company is large. Twelve children can play the game with more merriment than six or eight.

♦♦♦

ROYAL CHILDREN.

It is the rule with most royal parents of today that their children shall be brought up in a simple, unspoiled manner, and few indulgences are allowed to interfere with their studies. The consequence is that holidays are as keenly anticipated by prince and princess as they are by the average child.

Probably no youngsters, for instance, enjoy the summer vacation more than the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who often stay at Frogmore. Here, in the 30 acres of grounds, which surround the royal residence, Princess Mary and her brothers go picnicking—a favorite form of amusement with them—and for cycle rides and walks.

They also have their ponies, as well as a perfectly equipped boat on the lake, in which the two elder boys—Prince Edward and Prince Albert—often take their mother for a sail. The great ambition of these two boys is to possess a motor car, a wish which has not yet been gratified. However, the Prince of Wales has provided for them a gypsy caravan in which they go for day tours and enjoy the delights of camping out. But their favorite pastime is that of playing soldiers, Princess Mary being equally fond of drilling and scouting.

On a wet day the royal youngsters amuse themselves indoors with such pastimes as carpentering and carving. Princess Mary is very fond of needlework, and in this also her brothers sometimes join. ♦♦♦

MUSIC-BOX IN THE THROAT.

Perhaps you did not know that breathing made the voice. We could not speak if we did not breathe. The sound of the voice is made in the throat, in what we call the Adam's apple. This is a sort of music-box at the top of the windpipe. In this queer box there are two flat cords, stretching right across it. When we speak, or sing, the air is forced up out of the lungs, strikes on these cords, and makes them shake, or vibrate. It is done just as the fiddle-string makes a sound when the bow is drawn over it. The chest is the bellows of that little music-box, or organ, in the throat.

Many animals have a music-box very much like ours. The lowing of the cow, the barking of the dog, and the mewing of the cat, are all done in such a box. The cat purrs in the same box where she does her mewing. If you put your finger on her Adam's apple while she is purring, you would feel a quivering motion there.

Fishes have no voice, and no musical box. If they had it they could not use it, for the only way in which it can be used is to blow air through it, and they breathe air and water together. The frog cannot use his box when he is under water. He has to poke his head up out of water when he wants to croak.—Selected.

♦♦♦

CHINESE ALMANAC.

The most widely circulated book in the whole world, according to a Paris authority, is a Chinese almanac, printed in Peking, at the Imperial Press. The edition consists of 8,000,000 copies, which are sent into the provinces, and so great is the interest taken by the Chinese in the publication, so high the confidence reposed in the information contained, that of the 8,000,000 copies not one comes back to the printers. Nothing approaching these figures is attained by any publication in the western world.

♦♦♦

SAND WAVES.

The action of the wind to drift dry sand in a procession of waves is seen in the deserts. As the sand waves cannot travel by gravitation, their movements are entirely controlled by the wind, and they are therefore much simpler and more regular in form and movement than ocean waves. In their greatest heights of several hundred feet the former become more complex owing to the partial consolidation of the lower layers of sand by pressure, but they still have the characteristic wave features.

July Fourth

WITH joy we celebrate
Our country's natal day,
The glorious Fourth, the date
When Freedom found its way.
Fling out our banner bright,
To it we'll ever be true;
Let float o'er plain and height
The dear Red, White and Blue.

May gladness now abound
Within each loyal throng,
And all the hills resound
With laughter, cheer and song.
No need of powder's noise
Upon this day of days:
'Twere better girls and boys
Rejoice in other ways.

With picnics, rides and walks
To old historic sites,
With shows and helpful talks,
With baseball, swings and kites,
With pleasures by the sea,
In water and in sand,
There surely seem to be
Resources rich at hand.

With toys of endless make,
With mimic airships' flights,
With sports on land and lake,
What manifold delights!
No need of powder's noise
Upon this day of days:
'Twere better girls and boys
Rejoice in other ways.

—F. J. B.

♦♦♦

USEFULNESS OF SKYROCKETS.

Hundreds of years before a Fourth of July celebration was thought of the skyrocket was used as a warlike projectile. We are indebted to the Chinese for this, though all the rockets that are now used in this country are made here.

The rocket was used for purposes of war in China as long ago as the early part of the eighth century. It was soon adopted by the Europeans, who, however, up to the first part of the present century used it mainly for signaling and as a means of setting fire to besieged cities. Many improvements have been introduced and rockets have been made which will carry a five-pound shot 6000 yards.

Rockets have long been used by the life saving service, and all ships carry a dozen or more of them on every voyage which they send up as signals when needing assistance.

♦♦♦

ABOUT DESIGNING.

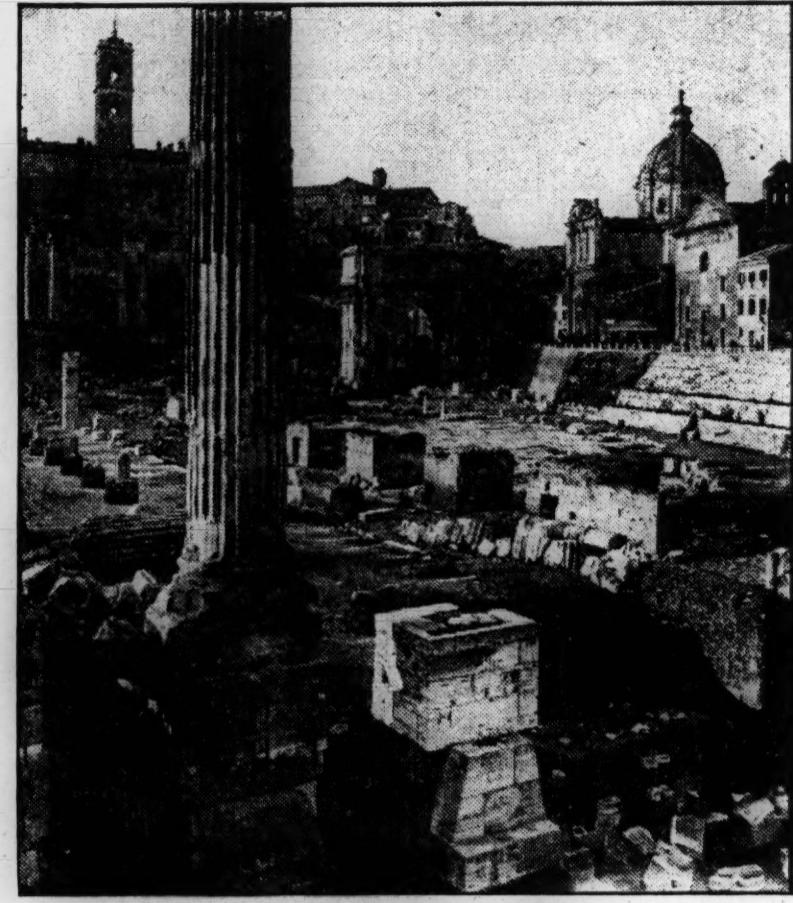
The girl who has just been graduated from some school or course of study usually begins to think about what she is going to do next.

One girl who is very much interested in clothes says she wants to be a designer—not a dressmaker, but a designer, and wishes to know how she is to set about learning that business.

To become a designer, however, is not exactly a question of lessons. It depends entirely upon the pupil whether she will be a success or not. A designer unless there is talent that can be brought out. As an instructor in designing once candidly remarked: "It is impossible to teach designing. One can explain principles and teach the why and wherefore, but after that the ideas must come from the pupil, and if she does not possess originally then she is, of course, a failure. A teacher can do no more for her." The best thing for an ambitious girl to do would be to originate a pretty garment and show the sketches to those people who are likely to be interested in such a subject, as the heads of dressmaking departments, either in large stores or private establishments. If the sketch showed originally these people would be quick to see it and a chance for submitting other ideas would surely follow.

The Forum suffered the same fate that

Remains of Ancient Rome



VIEW OF THE FORUM, ROME,
Showing arches, columns and fragments of ancient structures brought to light
by work of excavation.

THE Forum Romanum with the adjoining Comitium, once the central point of the civic life of Rome, when she was the mistress of the world, and filled with costly buildings, temples and monuments of wonderful beauty, now has only fragments of buildings with here and there a few columns. The systematic work of excavation and research carried on by the Italian government has gradually unearthed many remains of bygone splendor, and now enables the tourist to conjure up in his mind's eye a picture of what the Forum and Comitium were in the days when these public places were gloriously adorned with bronze and marble statues, triumphal arches, temples and halls of justice, the roofs glittering with gold, and when past these buildings marched the stately processions of Roman generals with their victorious cohorts leading captive the armies of the barbarians. The Forum suffered the same fate that

overtook all of the public buildings and temples of ancient Rome. It became throughout the middle ages, and even until the Renaissance, the great quarry from which their columns and blocks of marble were drawn for the construction of palaces and churches. Marble statues and objects of art went into the lime kiln, while articles of bronze were in great demand, owing to the scarcity of iron and copper. This wholesale destruction of all the beautiful monuments of antiquity resulted in a gradual accumulation of rubbish, with which the Forum was filled to such an extent as to raise the modern level some 30 or more feet above the old pavement. It was not until the advent of the present government in 1870 that excavations in the Forum were conducted on an extensive scale. These systematic operations have resulted in uncovering a large expanse of ground and in discovering ancient remains of the greatest interest and value.

Amherst, the seat of Amherst College, was named in honor of Gen. Jeffrey Amherst.

Ashland, formerly called Unionville, received its present name from James Jackson, an ardent friend of Henry Clay.

Billerica received its name from Billericay, Eng., whence some of its settlers came. It was called Shawshire by the Indians.

Blackstone was named from William Blackstone, the first white settler of Boston.

Boston was called by the Indians Shawmut, which is supposed to have signified "a spring of water," and by the early white settlers "Trimountaine," from its three hills, or from the three sharp points of Beacon hill.

Brewster was called by the Indians Sawkattukett. Its present name was given it in honor of Elder William Brewster.

The town of Brighton, now part of Boston, was originally called "little Cambridge."

Brookline was once part of Boston, and bore the name of "Muddy River Hamlet." The town was separated from Boston and incorporated in 1705 under the name of Brookline, because of the two brooks which formed a part of its boundary.

Buckland, which once constituted a part of Charlton, was formerly called Notton.

Carver, taken from Plympton, was so called from the first governor of Plymouth colony.

Chester is one of the most ancient settlements of the commonwealth, lands having been taken up there as early as 1630, at which time it was known as "Rumney Marsh," and formed a part of Boston. It was incorporated in 1738. The Indians called the place Winnisimmet.

Clinton was taken from Lancaster, and named in honor of De Witt Clinton.

Cohasset takes its name from the Indian word Connohasset, which signifies "a fishing promontory."

The historic town of Concord was named by the Indians Misquetequid, meaning "grassy brook," and was called Concord from the peaceful manner in which it was obtained from the Indians.

Dedham, which the Indians called Tist, was settled in 1635 and called Contentment. Its present name came from the town of Dedham in England.

Dennis, whose Indian name was Nobscusset, took its title in honor of the Rev. Josiah Dennis, its first minister.

Duxbury, one of the oldest towns in the state, originally bore the name of Mattakeeset, and was incorporated in 1637. It received its name from Duxbury Hall, the seat of the Standish family in England. In South Duxbury, on a commanding eminence, has been erected a monument to the memory of Capt. Miles Standish.

Essex was for 121 years known by the Indian name Chebacco. Rufus Choate, the eminent lawyer, was born in this town.

Fitchburg was formerly a part of Lunenburg and was called "Turkey Hill," from the large number of wild turkeys which the acorns and chestnuts attracted to the place. It was named Fitchburg in honor of John Fitch.

Glocester, the noted fishing town, was so called from the city of Gloucester, Eng. The Indian names were Wyngashock and Trabagazanda.

Halifax took its name in honor of the Duke of Halifax in 1734. The Indian name was Monponset.

Hanover was named for the Duke of Hanover, afterward King George I. The first cast-iron plows were made here.

Hingham was first called "Bear Cove." It was settled as early as 1633, by emigrants mostly from Hingham, Eng., after which place it was named.

SAG, OF VIRGINIA

ONE morning the doorbell rang and the boy handed the servant a telegram. It was for Mr. Hurd, who was a lawyer in Boston. He had four children—three boys and one little girl. Mr. Hurd opened the telegram and read:

"Dear Will—I send you Sag for the children."

Mr. Hurd was puzzled. He read the words three times, and then gave the paper to his wife.

"One of Howard's jokes," said Mrs. Hurd.

"Has Uncle Howard sent something?" asked Madge.

"So it seems."

"What is it?" asked three of the children at once. The baby could not speak, so he pounded the table with a spoon.

"We do not know," said Mr. Hurd.

"Perhaps it is some white mice," added Harry.

"He wouldn't send white mice from Virginia to Boston," replied Dick.

"It may be some fruit in a bag," said Madge.

"No," said her father, "it is written 'Sag' in large letters."

For two days the children wondered at last an expressman called.

AN EASY TRICK.

If you possess a strong magnet you can perform a startling trick. Hang up a sheet of paper. Draw on it with pencil a hook. Immediately behind the sheet, at the point where the hook is drawn, place your magnet. Now tell your friends that you can hang on this hook a key or steel ring, or any small iron or steel object with a hole in it. All you need to do is to place the steel or iron object over the picture of the hook, and the magnet concealed behind will hold it. The object will appear to have been hung on the hook. You can have a confederate behind the scene to remove the magnet and then ask any one to try to hang up the object. He will, of course, fail. Then having given a signal to your confederate, he may replace the magnet and you may operate the trick again.

♦♦♦

FINGERS FOR SCISSORS.

Scissors usually come under the ban of the nursery authorities, even those with blunt points representing precious playthings for small children. A substitute for "cutting out" may, however, be found in tearing paper into the shape of animals and figures with the fingers, and proves just as popular with the small nursery people. Ordinary kitchen paper may be used, or preferably the common white paper which is used to line shelves. Trees, animals, little men and women, or even doll's furniture can be "torn out" with the fingers.

♦♦♦

TODAY'S PUZZLE

PALINDROMIC TERMINAL DELETION.

W R* I* R* W*. The above palindrome (sentence reading alike both ways) means that the men were in lines when they took the oath. And for a game to be played in a small yard there is none livelier than "Pussy Wants a Corner" or "Tag." And is there any game more enjoyable than "Black Man's Buff"? Even the jolly old game of "Blind Man's Buff" may be played in a houseyard, one where there is a stretch of unbroken lawn confined by a fence or hedge.

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.
Abraham.

ALASKA CHILDREN.

AUNT GRACE had just come home from a long summer trip. She had been up in Alaska with a party of friends.

She saw so many queer sights that she had a great deal to tell Bess and Cora. They were never tired of hearing about the Indian children and their school.

"It is not a pretty brick schoolhouse,

like yours," said Aunt Grace. "It is a

large building, built of wood. The boys

and girls have odd Indian names. They

are so long and so hard to pronounce

that nobody tries to speak them. When

a boy or girl comes in to the school they

give them an English name.

"Do they like to have their names

changed?" asked Bess.

"Yes," replied Aunt Grace. "They

think it very nice. Often they will beg

to have their names the same as those

of the teachers they are fond of, or some

persons who have been visiting there."

"What do they do when they are not

in school?" asked Bess.

"The boys fish, and the girls, too,

sometimes. The girls have been learning

to sew, and they spend some of their

time making new clothes. The small

boys and girls love to play quite as well

as do my little nieces and nephews.

Art, Artists and Their Work

CHICAGO SCULPTURE EXHIBITION.

The Municipal Art League of Chicago is arranging a summer exhibition of American sculpture to be placed in Garfield park.

Of the exhibits, the "Spirit of the Mines" will hold first place, with an artistic rocky setting for several figures of nymphs, fairies, etc., grouped around a colossal figure of a miner.

This work has been done by the students of the Art Institute under the direction of Charles Mulligan the sculptor.

Lorado Taft, Leonard Crumelle and others of Chicago will contribute works. Carl Ritter, C. French, Charles Graffy, Beach Burgham, Weinman, Conti, Miranda, Gelert, and others will send works.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO.

William Howe Downes, the art writer and critic, is given the leading place in the International Studio for July. His article deals concisely and ably of the work of the Boston sculptor, Bela L. Pratt.

The engravings show a number of Mr. Pratt's recent productions, including his decorative terra-cotta panels made for the facade of the new Boston Opera House, the figure of the "River Nymph," two of the figures from the "Fountain of Youth," the statue of the "Andersonville Prisoner Boy" made for the state of Connecticut, the statue of the "Spanish War Soldier" made for St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., a relief portrait of Lincoln, the plaster design for the \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces, and the President Eliot medal.

Other articles in the American section are Charles W. Stoughton's second paper on "Modern Brickwork," with 13 illustrations; "St. Bartholomew's Facade," by Russell Sturgis, with three illustrations; "Eighteenth Century French Furniture at the Colony Club," with three illustrations.

There is also an article on the works of Leon L'Hermitte, the French painter of peasant life, accompanied by illustrations; Joseph Pennell is represented by "Some New American Etchings," six examples being shown of scenes around New York, the steel works at Pittsburgh and other industrial illustrative plates. Plates illustrating paintings from the Royal Academy exhibition and of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts in Paris accompany interesting reviews of those exhibitions.

The Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh has purchased 20 paintings from the recent art exhibition amounting in value to over \$40,000. The exhibition closed this week.

A PARISIAN IDEALIST.
A new painter has arisen and an enthusiastic admirer from the Latin quarter in Paris writes as wonderfully as the new painter, Henri Matisse, paints. The writer, Clark King, says that Matisse's paintings cannot be reproduced in words, but his works are causing much discussion in Paris.

Mr. King further says that Matisse is simple, intelligent, earnest, above all a

FRENCH TARIFF DEBATE LAGGING

PARIS—The general debate on the tariff in the Chamber of Deputies is dragging on with little or no prospect of action before the summer holidays. The socialists are attacking an all-around increase in rates on the ground it would only increase the cost of living and help further to entrench monopoly and capitalism.

M. Betoule, United-Socialist, says a tariff war with the United States, which took two thirds of the Limoges production, would strike a fatal blow to the porcelain industry. These criticisms strengthen the hands of the government, which wants to delay action until after the enactment of the American tariff.

NEW TROLLEY LINE FOR CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives incorporating the Attawagan Street Railway Company, an independent trolley company which is chartered to build a line from Dayville, through Attawagan, Ballouville and Pineville to Daniels Factory Village, in the edge of the town of Killingly, and also from Attawagan to Alexander's lake.

The new company starts with \$50,000 capital and may increase its capital stock to \$100,000.

NEW PLAYGROUND WILL OPEN IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—The first playground on Washington Heights will be opened next Wednesday, July 7, at One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, near Amsterdam avenue, and the residents of that region hope that it will be only the first of a series of playgrounds extending from One Hundred and Thirtieth street to One Hundred and Sixtieth street.

For the first playground, the city is indebted to the Washington Heights branch of the Woman's Municipal League.

B. & A. TRAINS ON JULY 5.

The Boston & Albany railroad will omit several trains on Monday, July 5. Some running from Riverside to Boston, over the main line and the Newton circuit, between 7:15 a. m. and 6:35 p. m., and from Riverside to Boston between 7:02 and 7:40 p. m. will be omitted. There will also be no trains leaving Boston for Worcester at 2:05 p. m. and at 4:20 p. m., as well as no trains leaving Worcester for Boston at 6:10 a. m. and 9:10 a. m.

man of great feeling; but he is absolutely negligent of his "metier." "He knows and cares little about the mixing of colors, the preparation of surfaces or finish in any sense whatever. Yet the extraordinary keenness of his vision, the tremendous carrying power of his masses in brilliant color and heavy outline, the childlike simplicity of his sentiment, always striking because profoundly simple and spontaneous, entitle him to a high place in contemporary art.

It will be a matter of the keenest interest for art lovers in America to see examples of this artist's work, to study his message and to become imbued with his high ideals, that idealism of which truth is the foundation, the center and the circumference, and of which it is said M. Matisse sincerely exemplifies in all his work.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.
The New English Art Club has reached its forty-first year. This year the exhibition is being held in the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, and never since the days when Whistler was President of that organization has so interesting an exhibition been seen on its walls.

The new members, Augustus John, Max Beerbohm and Professor Holmes, are so important that their work at first sight dominates the entire gallery. The vigorous portrait of William Nicholson, also an exhibitor, and the brilliant composition, "The Way Down to the Sea," both by Mr. John, are so strong that you are compelled to look at them to the exclusion of everything else.

You may call them crude, harsh or ugly because you are not accustomed to the particular qualities they represent. To the general public it may seem that Mr. John has jumped suddenly into fame with these two paintings, for the portrait of Mr. Nicholson is the first picture of his that has been received with unstinted praise, many people ranking it as high as Whistler's portrait of his mother. Truly it is a fine piece of work, simple in composition, restrained in color and admirably drawn, as all Mr. John's work is.

"The Way Down to the Sea" shows a group of women going to bathe presumably, seeing that the small child who leads the procession is already divested of his clothing. The composition is treated in broad, simple masses of strong color, which will become more and more harmonious as the tints are mellowed by time.

Professor Holmes illustrates his theories in the small landscapes he is showing. Advance is only made by those who draw their inspiration from nature and have the courage to select from it what is needful to express their purpose.

Max Beerbohm does this also with his caricatures, setting down his impressions of current events and people with his inimitable humor.

Especially to be noticed is the drawing of an art critic gazing at Mr. John and his models and exclaiming under his breath, "How odd it seems that 30 years hence I may be desperately in love with

the child stands at her side with its arms resting on the mother's knee, the right hand holding a sprig of flowering shrub. As a painting this work is masterly. It has not the glamor, the spontaneous flush and fluency, the imaginative melancholy of the "Mrs. Robinson" of the Wallace collection, nor has it the imperious distinction of the "Mrs. Graham" in Edinburgh or the "Mrs. Siddons" in the National Gallery. But its qualities, if less personal than those which characterize these portraits, are great.

The woman is winsome rather than beautiful, although her dark brown eyes are wonderfully alluring, with that vitality which Gainsborough better than any of his contemporaries could reproduce. The grays and carnations of the face have much charm and subtlety, and the rendering of the sumptuous costume and jewelry is marvelous in its differentiation of texture.

The child's face is wilful; the spirit of adventure is apparent in her deep, curious eyes; and the blue trimming of her dainty white cap and dress echoes with rare effect the rich hue of the mother's gown. Altogether this is one of the finest canvases painted by Gainsborough before he came to London, and it is in perfect condition. It belongs to the Rev. S. B. Crowther Benyon, and has never before been exhibited.

MILLS MAY SPOIL BEAUTY OF FALLS

CORPORATION HAS PLANS FOR DEVELOPING ELECTRIC POWER ALONG PASSAIC RIVER IN NEW JERSEY.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Proposals of capitalists to utilize the Passaic falls for generating electric power to operate mills along the raceway is declared to mean the doom of the falls as a spectacle.

The possibilities of the Passaic falls as an aid to manufacturing were discovered by Alexander Hamilton, and he obtained the charter that gives the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures perpetual control over the Passaic river above the falls. The society has become a subsidiary of the East Jersey Water Company.

A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF THE PROPOSED ELECTRIC POWER STATION CALLS FOR SEVERAL TURBINE WHEELS TO OPERATE POWERFUL DYNAMOS. It is believed the society will become a rival of the Public Service Corporation in supplying electricity, but at present the plans contemplate only the furnishing of electric power for mills.

FILE LEGISLATIVE AGENTS' RETURNS

The following additional returns under the law relating to legislative agents have been filed with the secretary of state, William M. Olin:

HAVERHILL SILK PLANT HAS FIRE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Fire starting from friction in a power belt box in the silk embroidery plant of J. B. Stark & Company Friday night resulted in damage of about \$55,000 to four firms.

An apportionment of the loss places about \$35,000 against J. B. Stark & Company, \$5000 each to N. F. Gowen, shoe manufacturer and George A. Burnham, maker of soles and counters, immediately below the Stark plant, and \$10,000 to the stock of shoe findings of Irving H. Keith, on the street floor.

GIRL RESCUES TWO IN WEEK.

Mary Creamer, a 12-year-old girl of Neponset, has the distinction of having rescued two drowning persons in one week. On Friday afternoon she dove fully dressed into a deep creek of the Neponset river and rescued a playmate, Christina O'Neil, who was struggling in the water. It is less than a week ago that she performed a similar act in plunging into the water and saving her 6-year-old brother Joseph.

ALASKAN GOLD AT FAIRBANKS.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold arrived at Fairbanks during the month of June and much more is on the way. A conservative estimate of the gold output of the Fairbanks district from the opening of spring to June is \$4,500,000.

YALE ADMITS HARRIMAN'S SON.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Among the long list of young men who have passed the entrance examinations to Yale and who will enter that institution as students next fall is that of William A. Harriman, son of the railroad magnate, E. H. Harriman.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

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A QUIETER FOURTH CELEBRATION SHOWN IN BOSTON PROGRAM

GAMES PREDOMINATE IN THE EXERCISES WHICH WILL BEGIN IN FANEUIL HALL MONDAY MORNING.

TARS TO TAKE PART

Boston's preparations for this year's July 4 celebrations are elaborate, but the intent of the occasion is noticeably more toward quiet and more wholesome celebration. No change has been made in the legal regulations governing the use of noise and smoke-making explosives, but the general trend of public opinion has year after year been losing its noisy tendencies. The sentiment in favor of a sportslike rather than a noisy holiday has been reflected in the press and in the announcements of the programs for the day in communities, small and large, throughout New England.

Never before have games and entertainments occupied so conspicuous a place in the preparations for the nation's anniversary of independence.

The exercises of the city of Boston will be held on Monday in Faneuil Hall. The important feature of these exercises has always been the reading of the Declaration of Independence by some schoolboy. This year Miss Irene Marnein, 19 Burroughs street, Jamaica Plain, has been chosen, and will be the first girl to read the Declaration of Independence at the Boston city exercises.

The features of the local celebration consist mostly of band concerts, athletics, public exercises and in the evening a display of fireworks. The four battleships, Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas and Louisiana, now lying in the harbor, will also lend impetus to the celebration. Open house will be held on all of these, and it is expected that thousands of patriotic Americans will avail themselves of this privilege to visit the floating monsters. Of the 3500 sailors aboard, a number will have shore leave over the Fourth. Other warships here include Illinois, Des Moines, Panther, Prairie, Salem, and torpedo boat destroyers Worden and Macdonough.

The official program for the Independence Day celebration in Boston is announced by William A. Boudrot, Mayor Hubbard's confidential secretary, who is personally in charge of the disbursements.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Faneuil Hall, oration exercises, 10:30 a.m.

Boston Common, athletic games, beginning at 8 a.m.; Floral Emblem Society, distribution of flowers to children; veterans' firemen's playout, 10 a.m.; baseball, 11 a.m.; band concert, 3:30 p.m.; fireworks, 8 p.m.

Franklin park and Franklin field, base ball, morning and afternoon; band concert, 3:30 and 8 p.m.; fireworks, 8 p.m.

Charles river, rowing regatta, 9 a.m.

Jamaica pond, all-day celebration in charge of Jamaica Plain Citizens' Association, ending at night with band concert and fireworks.

EAST BOSTON.

Orient Heights, bonfire, 12:1 a.m.; fireworks and band concert, 8 p.m.

Wood Island Park, baseball, morning and afternoon; football, morning; cricket match, morning; band concert and fireworks, 8 p.m.

Cottage street playgrounds, quoit matches, morning and afternoon; moving pictures, 8 p.m.

Jeffries Point, boat races and games, morning.

CITY PROPER.

North End park, boat race, 10 a.m.; swimming races, tub races and diving contests for boys and girls, 12 m.; moving pictures, 8 p.m.

North square, band concert, 3:30 p.m.

Pierpoint schoolhouse, Hudson street, entertainment and refreshments for children, 2 p.m.

Hulu Theater, entertainment for children, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

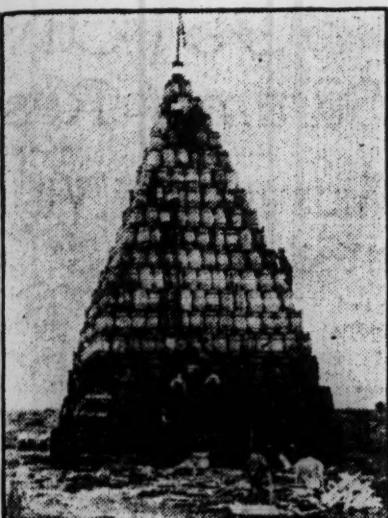
Charlesbank, band concert and fireworks, 8 p.m.

Franklin schoolhouse, Washington and Dover streets, entertainment and refreshments for children, 2 p.m.

At 351 Harrison avenue, fireworks, 8 p.m.

Rice schoolhouse, Dartmouth street, entertainment and refreshment in Parker Hall. The celebration will end with fireworks.

CITY OF SALEM ANNUALLY HAS BIG BONFIRE ON THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FOURTH



SALEM BONFIRE STACK.

Salem—A feature of the night before the Fourth of July in Salem is a big bonfire; in fact, it has been a regular thing for over 80 years. An immense stock of barrels and other combustibles is built up and set off at midnight. Preparations have been made to carry out the custom as usual this year. The match will be applied at 12 o'clock Sunday night.

Savin Hill playground, baseball, morning and afternoon.

Gibson street playground, baseball, morning and afternoon; fireworks, 8 p.m.

Tuttle House lawn, Savin Hill avenue, band concert, 8 p.m.

Ashmont playground, baseball, morning and afternoon.

Nepsonet playground, baseball, morning and afternoon; band concert, 8 p.m.

Granite bridge, Nepsonet river, boat races, morning.

Mattapan, baseball, morning and afternoon.

Dorchester Lower Mills, baseball, morning and afternoon.

ROXBURY AND ROSLINDALE.

Massachusetts avenue playground, baseball, morning and afternoon.

Fellows street playground, moving pictures, 8 p.m.

Norfolk avenue, at Samuel Mason School, moving pictures, 8 p.m.

Dudley Street Opera House, entertainment for children, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Whittier and Hampshire streets, entertainment and refreshments for children, 2 p.m.

Columbus avenue playground, baseball, forenoon and afternoon.

St. Alphonsus and Calumet streets, moving pictures, 8 p.m.

Acme Association grounds, baseball, 10:30 a.m.

South Huntington avenue grounds, baseball and football, forenoon.

Wise Hall, Roslindale, entertainment for children, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Pierce Field, Roslindale, baseball and athletic games, forenoon and afternoon; fireworks, 8 p.m.

Roslindale playground, band concert, 8 p.m.

Tower street, Forest Hills, band concert, 8 p.m.

Washington street playground, baseball, forenoon.

Washington park, band concert, 8 p.m.

Marcella street playground, band concert, 3:30 p.m.

Germany Hall, bowling contests, forenoon and afternoon.

Burrage Field, baseball, forenoon.

NOBBY GASOLINE BOAT IN HARBOR

The Admiral, declared to be one of the best equipped motor-boats that ever came into the harbor, arrived at South Boston this morning, driven by its owner and builder, Charles H. Andrews of North Easton, Mass.

Mr. Andrews built the boat in his leisure time during a period of two years. Although he had never done anything of the sort before, he has been praised by marine experts for his success.

The boat is 35 feet long, is very speedy, and is fitted with a complete electric light system, a vacuum cleaner, and other appliances seldom found on a craft of her dimensions.

PROGRAM FOR NEWTON.

Independence day will be observed in Newton Monday with celebrations in a number of villages. The principal celebration will be held in Newton Center, under the direction of the Village Improvement Society. Athletic games, tennis tournament, ball game, a display of fireworks on Crystal lake and a band concert constitute the program.

CELEBRATION IN REvere.

Revere's celebration of the Fourth will be centered mostly in the Beachmont section. The Wahnta Social Club will supervise the program, which will include band concerts, foot races for boys and girls, a five-mile open race, water sports, several baseball games and an entertainment in Parker Hall. The celebration will end with fireworks.

WELLESLEY EXERCISES.

Wellesley will celebrate Independence day on a much larger scale than usual this year. Bells will ring at sunrise, and at 10 a.m., on the lawn surrounding the town hall, there will be patriotic exercises.

OBSERVANCE IN NORWOOD.

Patriotic service will be held tomorrow forenoon in the Methodist Church at Norwood and a similar service at the Baptist Church in the evening. On Monday an all-day celebration will be held at Berwick park by the Norwood Press Club, with athletic contests, baseball games, band concert and fireworks.

PLANS FOR HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park has arranged the following program for celebrating the Fourth: Exhibition drill by fire department, 9 a.m.; five-mile amateur race, 10 a.m.; pony ball game, 1:30 p.m.; adult baseball game, 3:30 p.m., on Reservation grounds; band concert and fireworks in the evening.

WINTHROP.

The Fourth of July in Winthrop will be observed very quietly so far as the

Where the Declaration of Independence Was Signed

Independence Day

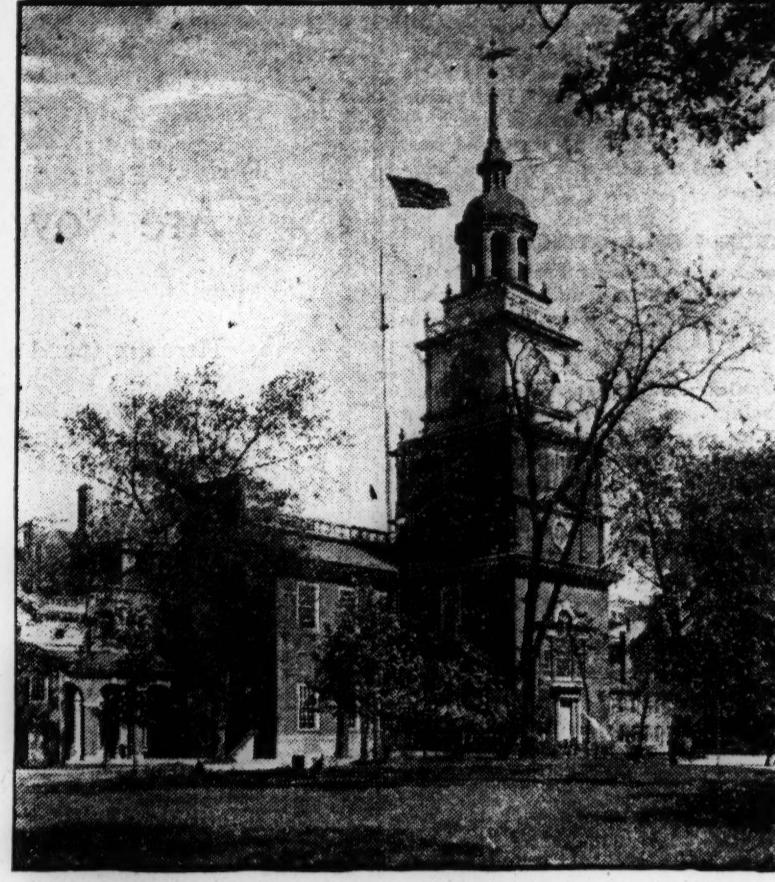
WHEN President John Hancock affixed his conspicuous signature to the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America on July 4, 1776, he laughingly said: "There! I think Old Mother Britain can see that without her spectators!"

The Declaration was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, and the draft was presented to the full committee of Congress in Jefferson's handwriting. The sessions of the 3d and 4th of July were entirely devoted to it. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th of July, 1776, the committee of the whole finished the consideration of the Declaration, and it was reported to Congress by Benjamin Harrison, chairman of the committee. It was then read by Secretary Thomson and was agreed to.

The Declaration, it is stated by Jefferson, was signed in Congress on the 4th of July "by every member present except Mr. Dickinson."

On the 8th of July a copy of the Declaration, signed by President Hancock, was sent to each of the colonial assemblies.

At noon on the 8th it was publicly read from a platform in the yard of the State House in Philadelphia, after which the huge bell in the tower rang out jubilant peals.



INDEPENDENCE HALL IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Where bell was rung to apprise people of passage of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

town officials are concerned, but the Cottage Park Yacht Club will have an attractive program, including a regatta and water sports in the afternoon and dancing, a banquet and fireworks in the evening. The Winthrop Yacht Club members will have special fireworks from a float in the evening. The Point Shirley Yacht Club will have a parade at 8 o'clock in the morning, followed by water sports, various kinds of races and a large display of fireworks in the evening. The cottagers are joining the clubs with a view to making it a great day at the Point.

Chelsea Board of Control Makes Fourth Restrictions

Chelsea is prepared to celebrate the Fourth officially, amply and joyously, but with certain restrictions. The board of control appropriated \$600 for the city's celebration of the holiday.

The board of control has decreed that fireworks shall be lighted in the city on Monday only between the hours of 4 a.m. and midnight, but no fireworks shall be lighted except in public streets and squares.

The municipal celebration will begin with the ringing of bells at sunrise, followed by games and a "playout" between the tubs of the Chelsea Veteran Firemen and the Winnisimmet Veteran Firemen's Association.

Band concerts are to be given in various parts of the city.

TEXAS PLANTERS ARE AUTO BUYERS

The Admiral, declared to be one of the best equipped motor-boats that ever came into the harbor, arrived at South Boston this morning, driven by its owner and builder, Charles H. Andrews of North Easton, Mass.

Mr. Andrews built the boat in his leisure time during a period of two years. Although he had never done anything of the sort before, he has been praised by marine experts for his success.

The boat is 35 feet long, is very speedy, and is fitted with a complete electric light system, a vacuum cleaner, and other appliances seldom found on a craft of her dimensions.

HITCHCOCK PAYS POSTOFFICE VISIT

Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, while passing through Boston this morning on his way to New Hampshire, visited the federal building, where he was received by Assistant Postmaster Frank H. Haynes, who is temporarily in charge while Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield is out of town.

Mr. Hitchcock's call was a surprise to Mr. Haynes and the office help in Postmaster Mansfield's office. The postmaster-general explained that it was purely a personal visit. This was his first visit to the Hub since his induction into office as postmaster-general.

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Decide for the Best Kind of Fourth of July Celebration

Already there is a strong undercurrent of public sentiment in favor of a more sensible observation of the Fourth of July than that based on the use of explosives and fire.

Various committees have this year given the movement tangible form by providing for celebrations that will eliminate or minimize the noise and danger. Believing that any effort in this direction is deserving of public commendation, The Christian Science Monitor is glad to keep before its readers the names of any communities that have taken an original or an advanced position in the matter.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Toledo, O.

Has the leading place in movement to eliminate noise, having adopted an ordinance six years ago providing for a quiet Fourth and prohibiting the firing of explosives inside the city limits on that day.

CLEVELAND, O.

Has decree against the use of explosives in any form within city limits.

Lynn, Mass.

Has planned all-day baseball contests as a means of drawing public attention away from noise-making.

Springfield, Mass.

Has arranged a parade, athletic contests, singing festival, mammoth picnic and band concerts, as a means of drawing public attention away from noise-making.

Camden, N. J.

Has adopted the Springfield (Mass.) plan for a "noiseless" Fourth.

Chicago, Ill.

Has restricted the use of loud explosives between the hours of 4 and 10 a.m. and 6 and 7:30 p.m.

Norwich, Conn.

Has forbidden use of fireworks, or explosives or building of bonfires and re-fuses to license sale of fireworks of any description.

Swampscott, Mass.

NATIONAL LEATHER CONVENTION PLANS HUGE BOSTON MEET

Program for July Twentieth to Twenty-Fourth Provides an Ample Entertainment With Business.

AT HOTEL SOMERSET

One of the most important gatherings of shoe and leather interests in Boston this summer will be the fifth annual convention of the National Leather and Shoemakers' Association, to be held at the Hotel Somerset July 20-24.

Henry Kleine of Chicago is president of the association; S. W. Campbell of Chicago secretary, and Frank W. Whitaker of Boston treasurer.

Following is the official program:

Tuesday, July 20—Forenoon, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., registration of members; 10 a. m., informal welcome to members, their ladies and friends by the New England members and their ladies; 11 a. m., meeting of executive committee. Afternoon, 2 p. m., members, their ladies and friends will leave the hotel for the First World's Shoe and Leather Fair Building; 2:30 p. m., welcome by Mayor Hibbard of Boston; 3 p. m., first business session of the convention to be held in the assembly hall of the fair building; 5 p. m., adjournment to Wednesday forenoon session. Note—Dinner can be obtained in the fair building and those so desiring can spend the evening of Tuesday in looking over the building and exhibits.

Wednesday, July 21—Forenoon, 9:30 a. m., second business session of the convention; 10 a. m., trip for the ladies to historic points of interest in and about Boston. Afternoon, 1:30 p. m., third business session of the convention; 2:45 p. m., adjournment to Thursday forenoon; 3 p. m., members, their ladies and friends will take cars for the pier and board a steamer as the guests of Charles F. Baker for a trip about Boston harbor, followed by a shore dinner, returning to the hotel during the evening.

Thursday, July 22—Forenoon, 10 a. m., joint business session of members and manufacturers; 10:30 a. m., the ladies to be entertained as per the local entertainment committee's plans. Afternoon, 2 p. m., fifth and final business session of the convention; 3 p. m., meeting and organization of the new executive committee; 3:30 p. m., auto ride in the suburbs of Boston; 6 p. m., informal reception; 7 p. m., banquet at Hotel Somerset.

Friday, July 23—The members, their ladies and friends will be the guests of the Friction Plug Heel manufacturers on a trip to Lexington and Concord, part of the way being over the route taken by Paul Revere in his historic ride. Visit points of interest in these historic towns. Lunch at Concord and return to Boston in the evening.

Saturday, July 24—No special entertainment has been provided for this day. It will be left to those who have not done so to visit in groups or otherwise the points of interest in and about Boston, including the business section, the navy yard, the shipping, etc. Saturday evening, Hotel Somerset, farewells.

LAKES SOLDIERY IN TOLEDO CAMP

Five Thousand Troops of the Department in Command of General Grant Ready for Maneuvers.

TOLEDO, O.—Camp William H. Taft is open today, with Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commander of the department of the Lakes, in command. The 5000 troops that will participate in the tournament have arrived.

They are the second infantry, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky; the tenth infantry, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; machine gun platoons of second, tenth and twenty-seventh infantry and fifteenth cavalry; six companies of the twenty-seventh infantry; third squadron of the fifteenth cavalry, and battery B of fifth field artillery, Ft. Sheridan, Illinois; company L, third battalion engineers, and company A, signal corps, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; balloon detachment signal corps with the United States dirigible No. 1 from Ft. Omaha, and company H, hospital corps.

A complimentary banquet was tendered to General Grant Friday night by the Toledo Club, at which the members of his staff were also special guests.

U.S. SHIPBUILDING TRADE FALLS OFF

WASHINGTON—Government figures for the financial year just ended reveal the smallest output of the American shipbuilding industry since 1898. However contracts indicate a material increase during the year ending June 30 next.

There were 1362 merchant vessels of 232,816 gross tons built in the United States the past year, compared with 1506 of 588,627 gross tons during the fiscal year 1908, which was the record year of American shipbuilding. No vessels for foreign trade were built. Of the year's output 60,952 tons were barges and canal boats.

BANK OFFICERS BOUND OVER. IRONWOOD, Mich.—Officials of the First National Bank have been bound over to the federal grand jury.

BELIEVE ZEPPELIN WILL REACH POLE IN GIANT BALLOON

Noted Geographer and Explorer Declares Proposed Airship Dash "Farthest North" to Be Feasible.

KAISER GETS PLANS

Zepplin Plan for Flight To North Pole Increases Interest in Mr. Wellman

SPITZBERGEN—Everything is in readiness here to rush preparations for Walter Wellman's attempted dash to the north pole in a dirigible airship. The American is now on his way here to renew his efforts begun two years ago. The news of Count Zepplin's proposed adaptation of the idea has increased the interest in Mr. Wellman's undertaking.

BERLIN—Count Zepplin's proposal to reach the north pole in his airship is regarded as feasible by Eric Von Drygalski, the well-known geographer and polar explorer, who declares that the accomplishment of the project lies within the radius of action which Count Zepplin already has demonstrated as possible for his craft.

Herr Von Drygalski regards the geographic aims of the expedition as fully justifying the venture and its expense.

Professor Penck, director of the Oceanographic Museum, explains that the distance from Spitzbergen to the north pole is about equal to that from Friedrichshafen to Koenigsberg, and he takes an optimistic view of the possibilities of success.

KIEL—Prof. H. Hergesell of the University of Strassburg, has turned over to Emperor William complete plans for the proposed Zepplin trip to the north pole.

WASHINGTON—The new Wright airplane was on its way around the Fort Myer drill grounds for the ninth time in its second flight Friday evening, when the motor stopped, 60 feet above the earth, and the machine glided to earth.

Barring this the two flights were the most successful that Wright has made at Fort Myer since his return to complete the government trials.

SALES IN THE CITY PROPER. Papers have gone to record, whereby Wilford D. Gray and Ward F. Porter, receivers of Charles W. and George W. Parker, convey 142-144 Charles street to Matthew Hale and Gerald G. E. Street. The estate consists of a lot of land containing 13,981 square feet, extending through from Charles street to the riverbank, assessed for \$35,000. Codman & Street were the brokers.

David Feinzig et al. have sold the property at 99-101 Charles street, near Pinckney street, West End, to Joseph Weinberg, who reconveys to Kathleen E. Johnson. There are two four-story brick buildings and 2904 square feet of land in the estate. The property as a whole has a total assessed valuation of \$27,500.

The estate numbered 81-83 Phillips street, near West Cedar street, West End, has been sold by Thomas M. Smith to Peter Zieman, who takes the title through Max Zieman. It consists of two four-story brick buildings and 1650 square feet of land, which have an assessed valuation of \$14,700.

South End property on Dover street, running through to Hingham street, near the junction of Shawmut avenue, has been sold. There is a large four-story brick house, which with the land is assessed for \$12,000. Helen I. Jacobi is the purchaser.

Miss Frick so far has no definite plans, but intends to let her idea work itself out as it goes along. She is deeply engrossed in her present project and goes every day in her automobile to the camp to mingle with and encourage and look after the comfort of her charges, who are 15 or 16 years old on the average. Her present plan is to provide two weeks' free vacation in her camp for about 100 girls. A new party of girls will be installed in the camp every fortnight.

The site of the camp is but a few miles from the magnificent country home of the Frick family at Pride's Crossing.

MISS FRICK AIDS GIRLS OF BOSTON

Millionaire's Daughter Establishes a Summer Camp for Working Women Near Pride's Crossing.

Miss Helen Frick, daughter of Henry C. Frick, has established a summer vacation camp for Boston working girls in Wenham. This is her first experiment in philanthropic work, although some of her father's activities in this line are attributed to her influence.

Miss Frick so far has no definite plans, but intends to let her idea work itself out as it goes along. She is deeply engrossed in her present project and goes every day in her automobile to the camp to mingle with and encourage and look after the comfort of her charges, who are 15 or 16 years old on the average. Her present plan is to provide two weeks' free vacation in her camp for about 100 girls. A new party of girls will be installed in the camp every fortnight.

The site of the camp is but a few miles from the magnificent country home of the Frick family at Pride's Crossing.

WANT PRESIDENT FOR DEDICATION

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Special efforts are being made to complete the chapel and library building at Ft. Sam Houston in time to give President Taft an opportunity to dedicate it when he starts on his tour of the West this fall.

The building is a gift of San Antonio citizens and is intended to serve as a reminder of the pleasant relations which all times have existed between the post and the city.

DANISH-AMERICAN 'FOURTH' PROGRAM

COPENHAGEN—Count von Moltke, Danish minister at Washington, has arrived at Aarhus, Jutland, to speak at the banquet on July 4. A thousand Danes and Americans will celebrate the American Independence day at the exposition. Other speakers will be Dr. Egan, American minister to Denmark, and Georg Brandes.

HALF MILLION TO MCGILL. LONDON—Lord Strathearn, the Canadian high commissioner in London, has given \$500,000 to McGill University. Of this amount \$50,000 is to be used in augmenting professors' salaries.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

The real estate market lately has been fairly active for this season of the year, and although few conspicuously big transactions are being put through, the volume of trading is considerable. It affects mainly business property in the city and suburban districts, private residences in good neighborhoods and sites improved and unimproved in apartment house sections.

The inlying suburban districts already feel the favorable effect of rapid transit, both under construction and proposed. Particularly in Cambridge is increased interest manifested. The Citizens' Trade Association in conjunction with the city council is wide awake to the possibilities of the future development of Cambridge resulting from the opening of the first world's shoe and leather fair. The advantages which Cambridge offers as a manufacturing center are not generally understood. There is considerable available land for manufacturing purposes. In addition to this Cambridge is rapidly becoming a popular residential district, and apartment property is in active demand. Consequently, with increased transportation facilities which the new subway will bring, a substantial advance in investment properties is expected.

Midsummer is bringing its usual dullness in the central investment market, but there is a great increase of interest in outlying districts, notably East Boston, Dorchester and Brookline.

C. H. Lewis, 15 State street, has several large transactions under consideration and he reports a demand for investment properties far in excess of previous years. This condition is doubtless being helped along by the favorable money market, which gives every promise of continuance, which gives every promise of continuance,

LARGE SOUTH BOSTON DEAL. One of the largest realty deals that has taken place in South Boston in some time has just been consummated, whereby Charles E. Cotting et al., trustees, have conveyed to Jeremiah Williams et al., trustees, 100,000 square feet of land having a frontage on Summer street and also bounded by D. E. Digby, Innard and Fargo streets. The assessed valuation of the land ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per square foot, which brings the total up to about \$200,000. It is the intention of Mr. Williams and his associates, who are dealers in wool, to erect a large warehouse for their own use.

Other large transactions are pending in this district, which will mean the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Agreement papers have been signed with a well-known New York syndicate for the purchase of a large tract of water front property for a water-side site, the building and land involving more than \$1,000,000.

SALES IN THE CITY PROPER. Papers have gone to record, whereby Wilford D. Gray and Ward F. Porter, receivers of Charles W. and George W. Parker, convey 142-144 Charles street to Matthew Hale and Gerald G. E. Street.

The estate consists of a lot of land containing 13,981 square feet, extending through from Charles street to the riverbank, assessed for \$35,000. Codman & Street were the brokers.

David Feinzig et al. have sold the property at 99-101 Charles street, near Pinckney street, West End, to Joseph Weinberg, who reconveys to Kathleen E. Johnson. There are two four-story brick buildings and 2904 square feet of land in the estate. The property as a whole has a total assessed valuation of \$27,500.

The estate numbered 81-83 Phillips street, near West Cedar street, West End, has been sold by Thomas M. Smith to Peter Zieman, who takes the title through Max Zieman. It consists of two four-story brick buildings and 1650 square feet of land, which have an assessed valuation of \$14,700.

South End property on Dover street, running through to Hingham street, near the junction of Shawmut avenue, has been sold. There is a large four-story brick house, which with the land is assessed for \$12,000. Helen I. Jacobi is the purchaser.

Miss Frick so far has no definite plans, but intends to let her idea work itself out as it goes along. She is deeply engrossed in her present project and goes every day in her automobile to the camp to mingle with and encourage and look after the comfort of her charges, who are 15 or 16 years old on the average. Her present plan is to provide two weeks' free vacation in her camp for about 100 girls. A new party of girls will be installed in the camp every fortnight.

The site of the camp is but a few miles from the magnificent country home of the Frick family at Pride's Crossing.

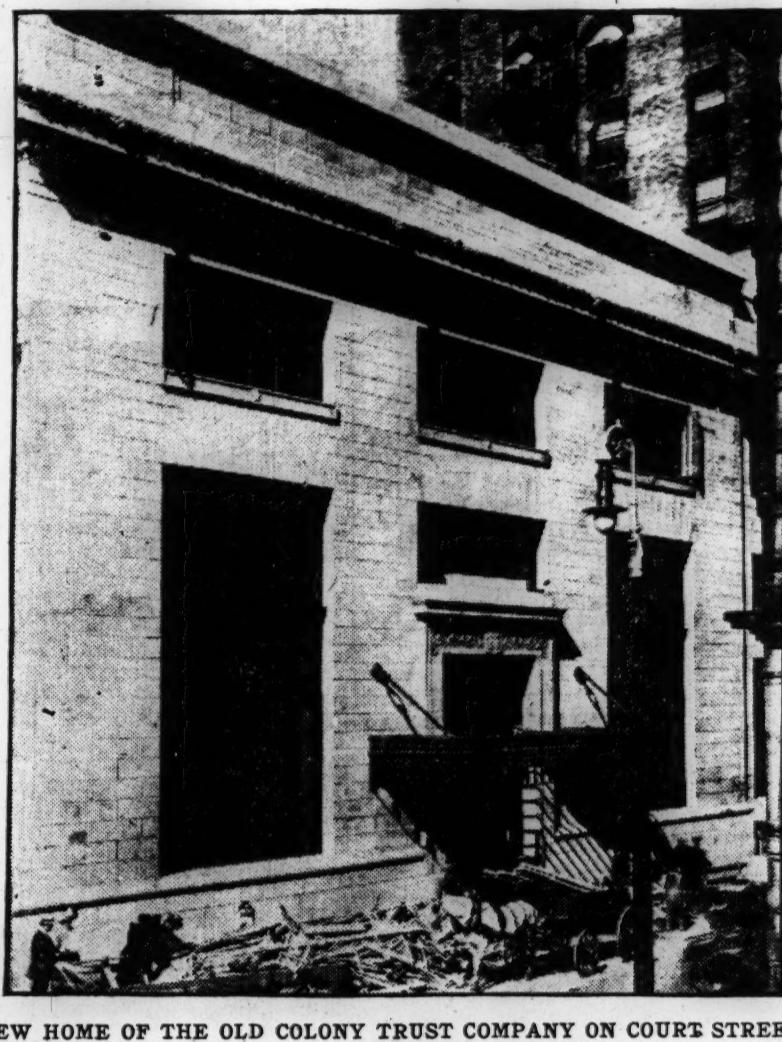
CRAFT GERANIUM IS FAMOUS BOAT

PORLTAND, Me.—The Geranium has the distinction of being the oldest light-house tender in the service of the United States. For almost 50 years she has been in the government service, and she is still doing efficient work along the coast of Maine.

The vessel was built early in the days of the civil war, and soon after she was constructed was sold to the government and was armed with one gun and sent to the Gulf of Mexico, where she served as a dispatch boat for Admiral Farragut.

The Geranium has been the station ship in every lighthouse district on the Atlantic coast from the gulf ports to Maine, and was for many years stationed in Boston.

HALF MILLION TO MCGILL. LONDON—Lord Strathearn, the Canadian high commissioner in London, has given \$500,000 to McGill University. Of this amount \$50,000 is to be used in augmenting professors' salaries.



NEW HOME OF THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY ON COURT STREET.

This building will be ready for occupancy early in September, and will probably supplement entirely the company's present quarters in the Ames building.

NEWTON AND BRIGHAM

Through the office of John T. Burns of Newton and Newtonville, Dana Parks has signed agreement papers for the purchase of lot 8 on Lowell avenue, Newtonville, from Adam D. Claffin, executor of the Claffin estate.

CAMBRIDGE. T. H. Raymond, Central square, Cambridge, and Davis square, Somerville, exports these sales:

The two-family house at 38 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, to Nellie McTigue, the grantor being Sarah A. Barbour.

Johanna M. Moller of the C. B. Moller Furniture Company, Cambridge, sells the 14-room house at 330 Western avenue, to Edward Cohen.

A syndicate has purchased the property at 227-229 Elm street, Somerville, corner of Grove street from Julia F. Morse, assessed for \$7600. The present building will be removed to the Grove street side of the lot and the remaining portion of the land developed by the erection of eight modern stores.

Papers have been recorded transferring to Fred Fallgren from Isabelle M. Ross the two-family house numbered 45-47 St. James avenue, Somerville. The total valuation is \$3400.

SALES BY HENRY W. SAVAGE. Henry W. Savage reports these two sales:

The Thomas Ryan estate, located at 125 West Lenox street, Roxbury, four-story brick dwelling house and 960 square feet of land, all taxed for \$3100, conveyed from E. M. Shanley, executor, to Michael Lloyd.

The property at 71 Crest avenue, Beachmont, consisting of a 10-room, steam-heated house and about 6500 feet of land, taxed for \$6100, conveyed from George F. Hawes et al. to Mary J. Brown. A large frame house and 11,216 square feet of land comprise the property, having a total valuation of \$10,200.

ROSLINDALE BLOCK SOLD.

Warr n F. Freeman, Kimball Building, reports the sale for Henry A. Wood of Brookline of his property, 756 to 760 South street and 5 to 7 Birch street, Roslindale. It was purchased by William H. Jenness, postmaster of Roslindale, for once.

JAMAICA PLAIN. The estate at the junction of Park place and Myrtle street, Jamaica Plain, has been transferred from George F. Hawes et al. to Mary J. Brown. A large frame house and 11,216 square feet of land comprise the property, having a total valuation of \$10,200.

He will have an opportunity to confer with Boston congressmen and business men as well as immigration officials, and it is expected he will reach a decision as to the result.

He was in Boston early in June and inspected various sites for the proposed immigration station, which is to be a commodious fireproof structure. It is estimated that the more probable locations are Jeffries point and Governor's island.

BOSTON THIRD IN POSTAL RANK.

Boston stands third in the postal rating of the country. New York and Chicago only taking prior rank. The Boston postal district receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$5,743,218.55, which is a gain of 7 per cent over 1908.

HOTEL MAN WRITES A BOOK ON MANNERS FOR HIS EMPLOYEES

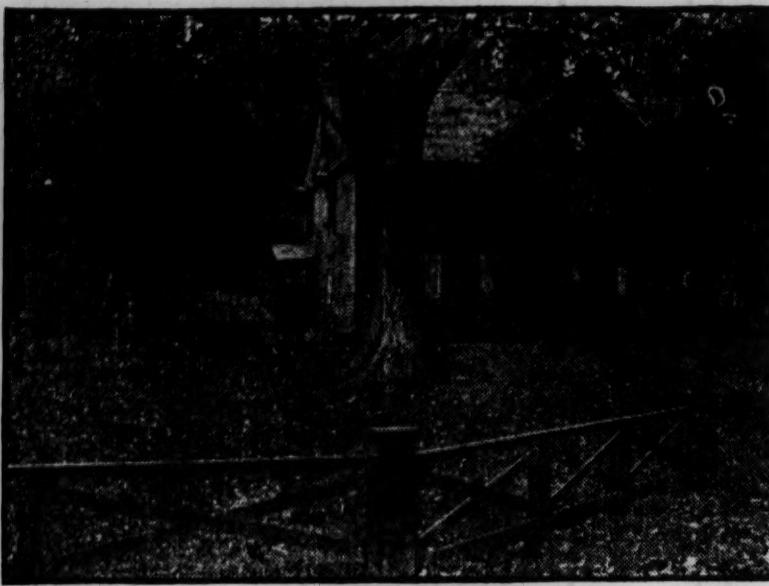
New Yorker First Searched the Bookstores in Vain for a Suitable Volume for His Purpose.

COURTESY IS URGED

NEW YORK—It is asserted today by the New York Times, on the authority of a correspondent at Freetown, Africa, that the American Liberian commission found that the British officials of Sierra Leone have pushed their colonial authority fully 25 miles over the recognized northwest frontier of Liberia, thus making a tentative annexation of some 300 square miles of territory. This correspondent's information is gathered from conversations had with various members of the Liberian government who accompanied the American mission to Sierra Leone.

Mr. Stockham's first thought was to have a woman teacher who should

ONE-DAY EXCURSIONS FROM BOSTON I.—LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.



ALCOTT HOUSE IN CONCORD, MASS.
Former home of Louisa May Alcott, author of "Little Men," "Little Women" and other tales for the young.

COMPARATIVELY few people realize what delightful one-day excursions are available with Boston as the starting point. Numerous trolley, boat and combination trolley-boat trips are at hand, which need only the initiative on the part of the tourist to be thoroughly enjoyed from a pleasure standpoint and to be of educational value as well.

A trolley trip to Lexington and Concord first of all seems most logical because these two towns are so closely linked in that event which occupies such a favored nook in the hearts of every American, the beginning of the struggle for freedom in 1775. Numerous spots in both these places are appropriately marked, telling their stories in either the inspired words of poets or in the actual language of the principals concerned.

At Lexington the stone monument on the common which marks the line of the minute men as they stood facing the British, has the command of Capt. John Parker, "Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean war let it begin here," chiseled in its hard surface. At the apex of the triangular plot which forms Lexington green or common is a fountain, with Captain Parker represented as one of the sturdy farmers awaiting the initiative of the rebels. The site of the first meeting house built in 1692, when the town was parish of Cambridge, is designated by Pulpit Rock, as it is called, and a place full of interest is the Hancock-Clarke house, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping on the

NEW ENGLAND MEN ORGANIZE IN AID OF LABOR LEGISLATION

Branch of American Association Having That Object in View Is Forming in This Section and Prominent Citizens Are Taking an Interest in the Project.

A New England branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation is to be formed and many prominent business men and sociologists have been invited to join the organization.

The branch will be similar in character to those already existing in Illinois, Minnesota and New York. Much interest has been evinced in the project and it seems likely to become one of the largest branches in the United States, made up of a representative body of men.

The American Association for Labor Legislation is a section of the International Association for Labor Legislation, which has other national sections in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Switzerland.

The American section was founded in 1906, the international association was established at the Paris exposition in 1900 and the permanent bureau was opened in Basel, Switzerland, in 1901.

This bureau has as its special function the examination of labor measures and the investigation of actual conditions underlying labor legislation. It is semi-private in character but it is also quasi-official, as it receives subventions from most civilized governments, including one from our own federal government.

Being strictly non-partisan, it aids governments by its investigations con-

ducted by men trained in economics. It has directed special attention to night work for women and young persons and uniformity of labor legislation in international and state laws.

One of the greatest achievements of the international association is the international treaty prohibiting night work for women in industrial employment. This treaty was signed Sept. 26, 1906, by 14 European countries.

The work of the American association is to be brought under three general headings: First—The collection, classification and cataloging of data and material. Second—the conduct of investigations bearing on legislation and judicial decision. Third—Publicity.

These data and material are collected at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the Wisconsin legislative reference department, the bureau of labor, the American bureau of industrial research, the University of Wisconsin, and graduate students under the direction of the secretary of the association.

During the past year an analysis of the child labor laws for all the states was completed. This year a report on the laws governing the labor of women is being prepared according to the same plan.

Henry W. Farnum of Yale is president of the association.

BUYS RESIDENCE IN ORANGE GROVE

An orange grove of 137 acres at San Dimas has been purchased for \$100,000 by W. B. Ames, president of the City and County Bank, and of the Ames Mercantile agency, says the Los Angeles Express.

Mr. Ames will improve the property immediately at a cost of approximately \$25,000.

In the center of the grove is a hill of about five acres, from which a view of the country for 20 miles around is obtainable. On the top of the hill is a nine room residence, which will be remodeled and to which 11 rooms will be added. The sides of the hill will be parked, and the property will be made one of the show places of southern California.

Mr. Ames will occupy the residence as a country home.

The orange grove will be developed to the highest state of production.

PHILIPPINES GOLD MINES PROMISING

According to A. J. MacDonald, a mining engineer who has been in the Philippines for 11 years, the oriental archipelago may after all prove to be the kind of gold brick they buy at the mint.

Mr. MacDonald, who arrived at San Francisco on the liner China, says that in a few years the Philippine archipelago will be the largest gold producing territory in the world, says the San Francisco Call.

MacDonald has been mining and prospecting in both places and quartz in the north Camarines, Luzon, and has also spent some time at Lepanto, Bontoc, where, he says, are some wonderful copper deposits. The diggings in Luzon are rich, he says, and a number of big claims are being worked profitably.

A steadily increasing army of prospectors is in the field and the work of development is being actively carried on. According to Mr. MacDonald the most energetic work is being done by miners from New Zealand.

Preserving the Home in Washington of Francis Scott Key, Author of "The Star Spangled Banner"

Much of the Original Furniture of the House and Other Belongings of Mr. Key to Be Returned to It.

RAISING THE FUNDS

AMONG the old houses in the city of Washington which are interesting because of the association of those who once inhabited them with prominent events in American history, there is one, the home of Francis Scott Key, the author of our national anthem, which is attracting considerable attention because of the effort being made to preserve it from destruction.

It was from this old house that the young barrister went forth on the errand of mercy that resulted in his being detained a prisoner on the British ship Minden, from which he witnessed the attack upon Ft. McHenry in the harbor of Baltimore, Sept. 14, 1814, that inspired the writing of the song with which his name is inseparably associated.

Although a native of Maryland, most of the mature years of Mr. Key were spent in Washington, where he was a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, and for his time a man of wealth and influence. Notwithstanding the popularity of the song, the true story of its production has but recently been given to the public, and the old mansion which was the home of the author was for many years forgotten and barely escaped destruction in the interest of commercial improvement.

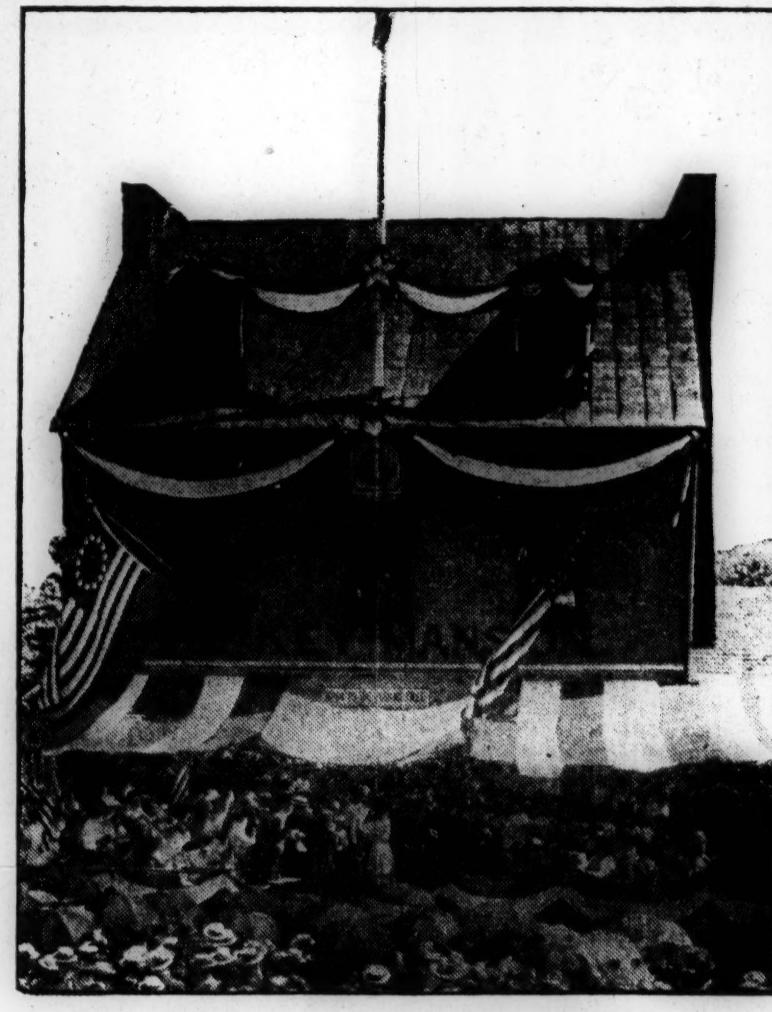
It is many years since it passed from the possession of the Key family, and recently it had been occupied by foreigners, who utilized the lower rooms for shore repairing, fruit vending and similar purposes.

Indirectly Massachusetts became the instrument for the awakening of the public to the importance of preserving the ancient mansion, a great-grandson of the poet being the first to whom the subject appealed.

In 1906 there appeared in a Washington newspaper an account of the work being done in the old Bay State to preserve the home of the author of "America," and the writer commented upon the fact that there were several houses in the nation's capital which were worthy of similar effort. Francis Scott Key Smith, descendant and namesake of Mr. Key, read the article, and was considerably annoyed on noting that the home of his ancestor was not in the list cited. Mr. Smith is a young man, a lawyer, and while he did not inherit the wealth of his great-grandfather, he is endowed with the same determination which makes a success of whatever is undertaken.

Immediately he wrote the Washington papers, asking them to mention the old house and its history in their columns. This was done, and in that way considerable enthusiasm was aroused. He also wrote letters to men of prominence, urging them to become incorporators of a society to be organized for the purpose of buying and restoring the old mansion. Responses came promptly, and 15 acceptances being received, articles of incorporation were prepared, and legal organization was perfected.

Thus the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association came into existence, with the Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, chairman of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, as president; Admiral



OLD KEY MANSION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
Once the home of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." The illustration shows the scene at the time of the raising of the flag of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars over the mansion last year.



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
At 17 years of age.

George Dewey, U. S. N., first vice-president; Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, second vice-president; Francis Scott Key Smith, secretary; William D. Hoover, treasurer, and Justices Job Barnard and Stuart

SAVANNAH TO BE A CITY BEAUTIFUL

Narrow Streets in Suburbs and Wide Roads in Center
Favored Among Plans for Georgia Municipality.

The force of 150 men at work making the Granger tract a "city beautiful" are progressing rapidly, says the Savannah (Ga.) News. The work is being done in accordance with plans presented by City Engineer J. W. Howard. This is the first opportunity which the city of Savannah has ever had to construct a section of the thoroughly up-to-date methods of a "city beautiful," and advantage is being taken of it.

One of the features of the new tract will be the narrow roadways. It is argued that it is a waste of land and money to create wide roadways in the residence sections, although the latter are urged for the business sections.

Another novelty of the Granger tract will be the abolition of the grass plots between the sidewalks and curbing. In support of this action, it is argued that this extra land, when added to the holdings of the property owner, will receive much better care than if the strip were outside his lawn.

BARLEY PLANTED IN FALL THRIVES

MacDonald has been mining and prospecting in both places and quartz in the north Camarines, Luzon, and has also spent some time at Lepanto, Bontoc, where, he says, are some wonderful copper deposits. The diggings in Luzon are rich, he says, and a number of big claims are being worked profitably.

A steadily increasing army of prospectors is in the field and the work of development is being actively carried on. According to Mr. MacDonald the most energetic work is being done by miners from New Zealand.

U. S. IS IMPROVING NATIONAL WOODS

Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Spent This Year to Better the Roads, Etc., Is Duplicated by Congress.

During the present fiscal year \$600,000 will be spent for the construction of roads, trails, telephone lines and other permanent improvements on the national forests in the United States. Congress has appropriated the same amount for this purpose for the fiscal year of 1909-10, says the Square Deal.

Trails are being constructed along routes which give the best control of the areas to be patrolled by the forest rangers. In many districts telephone lines have been built between the supervisor's office and ranger headquarters and to prominent peaks.

Other necessary improvements provided for and taken up by the forest service are the construction of drift fences for stock protection, the improving of springs and watering places, and the fencing of bog or mire holes.

The forest service also cooperates with the states, counties and communities in the construction of wagon roads, trails and bridges, making accessible bodies of mature timber. The new Boise-Atlanta 96-mile wagon road is an example of this useful cooperation.

HALF OF HAWAII'S SUGAR IS SHIPPED

The sugar crop of Hawaii for this season is estimated at 530,000 tons, of which about half was shipped May 1, says the San Francisco Call. On that date the Sugar Factors' Company, which handles about 82 per cent of the total crop of the islands, shipped 200,000 tons, an advance of about 10 per cent over the shipments of last year to the same date.

DEVICES FOR SAVING TESTED BY FEDERAL BOARD NEAR BOSTON

Gun That Shoots Illuminated
Shot Works Badly at Point
Allerton and Inventor Flies
Kite.

Only one meeting is scheduled to be held by the U. S. board of examiners of life-saving appliances today and the members have scattered for the day. They will reconvene Tuesday and spend much of next week in testing appliances at the Point Allerton station at Hull.

The board began its work there Friday when tests of a new gun presented to them by a representative of the inventor, were witnessed, and Dr. Riehl of San Francisco flew his lifesaving kite.

The life-saving gun, so called, is intended to fire a line over wrecked vessels when close in shore, or it can be used by the lifesavers to shoot a line from their lifeboats. It is intended to supplant the heaving stick now used for quick work at short distances.

The gun resembles the ordinary shotgun, except that it has a sort of double barrel at the muzzle ends and weighs about 20 pounds. It fires an illuminated shot that acts like a sky rocket, the inventor claiming that only powder is used to set the shot going.

The first test of the gun was most unsatisfactory, the shot tearing away from the collar-like arrangement at the muzzle and carrying the line but a few yards through the air and being lost.

On the second trial the small shot line used in the life-saving service was attached to the catch at the muzzle of the gun, and when the gun was fired the shot caught the catch and carried it alone, and with it about 100 yards of the line. As the shots can be used but once, no further trials were made. The board will make known its findings in a final letter later.

Dr. Riehl gave exhibitions with his kite, and the members of the board were seemingly much interested in the exhibition. Dr. Riehl claims that with the aid of his kite lines can be carried to and from wrecked vessels when it is impossible, on account of the high winds and sea, for the life-savers to launch their life-boats.

RECORDS OF PAST KEPT AT ST. LOUIS

Kaskaskia Manuscripts Are
Oldest Account of West
and Were Begun in the
Seventeenth Century.

The members of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society visited the St. Louis University en masse recently and inspected the old historic trove, of which the university has recently become the custodian—a set of documents concerning the history of this vicinity which are among the oldest and most authentic records of the past in America, says the St. Louis Republic.

They are the Kaskaskia records in which the first entry is dated 1695. They continue, with but a few gaps, down to the present time. Few records in the East antedate these and none in the West. They were begun in Illinois, near Peoria, before some of the 13 original colonies were planned.

The records have been a gold mine to historians for years, but their riches will never be exhausted. John Gilmary Shea came West to see them 30 years ago; Edward G. Mason wrote a minute description of them, which is one of the publications of the Chicago Historical Society. Prof. C. W. Alvord, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, wrote of them in a work which has just been published by the United States government. They were then at Fort Gage; but in order to better preserve them were placed in the archives of the St. Louis University.

Work will begin anew on the official residence for President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California at Berkeley, which was commenced eight years ago, shortly after the president's arrival from the East, says the San Francisco Bulletin.

The sum of \$25,000 was voted by the regents this year for the completion of the building, and this, with the \$10,000 already on hand, will be sufficient to complete the structure by the time President Wheeler returns from his trip abroad in August, 1910, after having served as Roosevelt lecturer at the University of Berlin.

President Wheeler's salary was increased several thousand dollars, for the purpose partly of allowing him to defray the cost of maintaining the new residence, which, when completed, will have cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

HIGHER COLLEGES IN CHINA SOON, SAYS NEW YORK STUDENT

An Oriental Graduate From
Columbia Says His Country
Will Send Few Men to the
English Universities.

"No, China will not send many students to the English universities. They are too conservative—too much Greek and Latin. The Chinese must look to the future, not to the past. She will soon have universities of her own." This is the view of H. L. Yen, a clever young Chinese student who recently received his degree of master of arts from Columbia University, reports the New York Sun.

He was discussing the foreign educational policy of his government and of what practical value this was likely to be to China.

Mr. Yen's place of residence is catalogued as the Chinese legation, Washington, D. C., as he is under the supervision of the Chinese ambassador, being one of about 150 Chinese at present studying in the United States at their government's expense. About as many more are scattered among the American universities, studying and supporting themselves.

"China is looking forward to a reformation," he said, "and this is proved by the very fact that she sends out at the government's expense men to study government in the leading universities of the most progressive countries."

He was of the opinion, however, that Germany is to draw more Chinese students in the future.

These young students of government thoroughly realize the importance of their work. It seems strange to Mr. Yen that the average American student has no definite aim throughout his college career, but goes through some kind of course merely because it is a family custom. Three of the Chinese who received degrees from Columbia had already done undergraduate work in native colleges, leading up to an equivalent to our A. B.: Mr. Yen from St. John's, Shanghai; Witsen S. Shan from Nan-yang College, Shanghai, and V. K. Wellington Koo from St. John's, Shanghai. They were all enrolled under the faculty of the political department and studied constitutional law, administrative law, international law, political economy and sociology. Mr. Yen expects to spend two more years in study, possibly in Germany. Then he will go back home, pass government examinations and place his knowledge acquired from western civilization at the service of his country.

It is only a matter of a few years, he thinks, until China will have great universities of her own, using the native language and educated native teachers but employing western methods. P. H. Linn, who is the fourth of the Chinese receiving degrees from Columbia, got a diploma from Teachers College and intends to go home to teach.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR COLLEGE HEAD

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ROMANIC OFFICERS GIVE UP QUARTERS TO TOURIST THROG

A number of officers on the White Star liner Romanic, Captain David, which sailed at 10:45 a. m. for Mediterranean ports, were obliged to give up their state-rooms to provide accommodations for the great throng of tourists.

Two men who tarried too long in their farewells to friends in the steerage furnished considerable amusement to the onlookers. When they discovered that the vessel was leaving the dock both gangplanks had been drawn in, and the captain refused to delay the ship, which was already warping out of the dock. The men finally slid down the single rope that bound the vessel to the pier and were roundly cheered by the hundreds of witnesses of the affair.

The rail of the vessel looked like a flower garden because of the gorgeous display of the ladies' hats. Not within the memory of the oldest frequenter of the water front have so many young people gone out on a single steamer from this port.

The vessel carried out 21 deported immigrants, eight of whom had been brought over from New York.

The saloon list numbered 365, which is by far the largest sailing from Boston this season. The steamer also took out 250 steerage. Practically all the second class was utilized to carry the unusual number of first-class passengers.

Among the passengers was the Rev. J. E. Warren, professor of sacred languages in the New Church Theological School, Cambridge, for over 25 years. He will spend a month in a chalet on one of the Swiss mountains, after which he will visit Egypt, Jerusalem and other places of interest. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Margarita Warren.

Among the passengers were a great many teachers and students. Philip L. Carbone, who returned from Messina only a few weeks ago after assisting Edmund Billings in the distribution of the American relief fund, goes over on the steamer with his wife, and will spend some time in the Italian lake region. Joseph de Camp, the artist, and Mrs. de Camp of Boston, are among the travelers.

Paul E. Fitzpatrick and William J. Fitzpatrick, sons of T. B. Fitzpatrick, left on the steamer for a general tour. They will spend some time in Germany.

Mrs. Samuel Hoar, John Hoar and Samuel Hoar of Worcester; F. W. Kaa, city solicitor of Somerville, and Mrs. Kaa; the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland of South Norwalk, with a party of 15; Judge Harry Tuthill, Mrs. Tuthill, Ralph Tuthill, V. M. Tuthill, Mrs. Tuthill, Miss Margaret Tuthill, Howard Tuthill were among the saloon passengers.

The steamer carried out a very small cargo. It will be her last sailing from here for several weeks, for upon her arrival at Genoa she will lay up until Aug. 25.

LOST "THE" BRINGS NEW INDICTMENT

ST. LOUIS—Ferdinand Warner, a delegate to the St. Louis House who was convicted of bribery and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and whose case was later reversed by the state supreme court because the word "the" was omitted in the indictment, has been reindicted by the grand jury.

The word "the" appears in large black type in the new indictment.

The indictment is the outcome of the attempt of Henry Ascher, to get bill through the House for the erection of a garage.

"Against the dignity and peace of the state" reads the latest indictment. The "the" before "state" was omitted before.

AMERICA REOPENS MANCHURIA CASE

WASHINGTON—The state department, acting on the basis of meager telegraphic reports, has indicated to China that, in all probability the agreement reached by that government and Russia for the administration of the railway zone at Harbin will be unsatisfactory, necessitating the reopening of the question. In this attitude the United States is sustained by Great Britain and the same point of view will very likely be taken by the other foreign powers having treaty rights.

SECOND BAKERS' STRIKE IMMINENT

NEW YORK—This city today faces a second bakers' strike. Ten thousand bakers have threatened to walk out unless the master bakers accede to their demands.

The bakers demand a closed shop, union wages and a 10-hour day. This announcement was made late Friday by the bakers at the conclusion of a big parade by 3000 kosher bakers who have just concluded a successful strike for union recognition.

TAFT MAKES NEW RECORD AT GOLF

WASHINGTON—President Taft lowered his golf record on the Chevy Chase links Friday by four points in a three-some with General Edwards and Senator Bourne. He made the 18 holes in 91 strokes, his previous score having been 95.

WONDER WHETHER TO HAVE FIERY OR CALM ROOSEVELT

An elaborate three-day program in honor of the Founding of the Town and Incorporation of the City.

PAGEANT AND FETE

NORWICH, Conn.—This city, which bears the title of "The Rose of New England," is to celebrate on July 4, 5 and 6 the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town and the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the city. President Taft will honor the occasion by his presence, arriving at 10:30 on Monday.

The trouble is that the busts are so different. One shows a calm, thoughtful Roosevelt and is said to be perfect in its way. The other portrays him as the Senate knew him best, with fiery eye, protruding jaw and tense facial muscles, in short, the real strenuous Roosevelt. This one is regarded by all who have seen it as a splendid likeness also.

The rail of the vessel looked like a flower garden because of the gorgeous display of the ladies' hats. Not within the memory of the oldest frequenter of the water front have so many young people gone out on a single steamer from this port.

The vessel carried out 21 deported immigrants, eight of whom had been brought over from New York.

The saloon list numbered 365, which is by far the largest sailing from Boston this season. The steamer also took out 250 steerage. Practically all the second class was utilized to carry the unusual number of first-class passengers.

Among the passengers was the Rev. J. E. Warren, professor of sacred languages in the New Church Theological School, Cambridge, for over 25 years. He will spend a month in a chalet on one of the Swiss mountains, after which he will visit Egypt, Jerusalem and other places of interest. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Margarita Warren.

Among the passengers were a great many teachers and students. Philip L. Carbone, who returned from Messina only a few weeks ago after assisting Edmund Billings in the distribution of the American relief fund, goes over on the steamer with his wife, and will spend some time in the Italian lake region. Joseph de Camp, the artist, and Mrs. de Camp of Boston, are among the travelers.

Paul E. Fitzpatrick and William J. Fitzpatrick, sons of T. B. Fitzpatrick, left on the steamer for a general tour.

They will spend some time in Germany.

Mrs. Samuel Hoar, John Hoar and Samuel Hoar of Worcester; F. W. Kaa, city solicitor of Somerville, and Mrs. Kaa; the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland of South Norwalk, with a party of 15; Judge Harry Tuthill, Mrs. Tuthill, Ralph Tuthill, V. M. Tuthill, Mrs. Tuthill, Miss Margaret Tuthill, Howard Tuthill were among the saloon passengers.

The steamer carried out a very small cargo. It will be her last sailing from here for several weeks, for upon her arrival at Genoa she will lay up until Aug. 25.

BOSTON EDUCATORS PREPARE TO ATTEND MAINE CONVENTION

Educators in Boston today are preparing to leave to attend the annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction, which will be in session three days beginning July 6 in Castine, Me.

A despatch from Castine announces that an important feature of the convention will be a federation of the leading educational associations of New England.

The New England Superintendents Association offers two strong programs for Tuesday and Wednesday. This association will discuss on Wednesday morning the subject of public school penmanship, and among the leading speakers will be J. W. Dowes of the Chicago Normal School; J. C. Moody and Harry Houston, supervisors in New Britain and New Haven, and Supt. Walter Small of Providence. Prof. Walter B. Jacobs of Brown University will give an address on "Teaching as a Profession." Supt. Walter Small of Providence will discuss "The Annual School Report: How Can It Be Made More Useful?" A most important address at this session will be that of A. B. Lincoln. He will speak on "Wherein the Public Schools Fall Short from a Business Man's Standpoint."

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Cities Along Route of Glidden Tour Plan Many Festivities

PLEASANT TIMES ARE PLANNED FOR GLIDDEN PARTY

Cities Along the Route Are Arranging to Give Automobileists Who Take Part a Grand Reception.

WILL HAVE PARADES

Not since the Glidden tourists traversed French Canada and drove down through Maine in 1906 and found everywhere along the route the countryside alive with the populace from 50 miles around to welcome them, has there been in the conditions so much invitation for non-contesting cars to join this event, just for the sport of it, as there is this year. It would almost be worth while going along for the sake of participating in the festivities being arranged at Minneapolis, where two days are to be spent. At Denver, where two days more are to be put in, there will be another enthusiastic welcome. The citizens of Minneapolis, headed by the Minneapolis Automobile Club, have raised a fund of several thousand dollars and appointed a committee of entertainment headed by Col. F. M. Joyce, president of the state association, to give the tourists a fine time. It will astonish some eastern motorists to learn that the Minnesota A. A. A. is now the second largest state organization in the country. At Denver the same preparatory conditions prevail as at Minneapolis, and at every night stop along the route there is promised a rousing welcome. The program arranged at Minneapolis is as follows:

Friday, July 16—Reception of tourists and escort to hotels.

Saturday, July 17—Automobile trip in chartered cars to Minnehaha falls and Fort Snelling, where a special dress parade and guard mount will be held. Afternoon: Special train leaving Union station at 2 o'clock for Savanna Mounds, where a race will be held between Dan Patch and Minor Heir, the two fastest horses in the world, at the home of the champion. The illumination starts at 6 p.m. Evening—A m. illuminated automobile parade for the visitors through the city and over the parkways and boulevards. Charles J. Glidden, Frank Johnson, and John H. Johnson will act as judges to award the prizes to the contestants in the parade.

Sunday, July 18—9 a. m., automobile trip to Lakewood, 10 a. m., cruise around minor and lower lakes in chartered steamers. 1 p. m., dinner at Tonka Bay Hotel. 2 p. m., automobile trip through the country near Lake Minnetonka. 4 p. m., minor contest, which will be a foot lunch will be served and a band concert by the Ft. Snelling band enjoyed.

Monday, July 19—Escort by club members of the tourists on the road to Mankato.

One of the features illustrative of the thoroughness with which details are being executed is found in the fact that the club has ordered 400 very handsome gold and enamel cap badges, one to be presented to each of the participants in the tour, and is also having printed a beautiful souvenir book of views of Minneapolis for distribution, each book properly addressed and stamped ready for mailing to the home of each recipient, after its inspection. Secretary E. L. Ferguson of the A. A. A. contest board will be on the tour and will have charge under Chairman Hoyer of the arrangements for the tourists. Chairman Frank B. Hoyer of the A. A. A. contest board, in an interview concerning the tour, which starts from Detroit on July 12, and for which entries are still being sent in, said:

"There has been some criticism by those who have entered the tour of the manufacturers who are staying out, and some of it has been unduly harsh, relative to the caution in not exposing good selling cars to such a severe test as the tour is expected to be this year. It has been said that a maker who is selling his output without effort this year would foolish to take the chances of its not standing up well on a long tour under the severe rules of this year. This may be true, perhaps; in fact, one manufacturer has frankly said to me that he would not enter because he knew his car could not make a perfect score, and as he was selling all he could make, he did not care to have the car shown up to disadvantage. This related to one of the high-grade cars, too; and it has been said that others will stay out for the same reason."

"Still I want to say that I do not think the manufacturers who are not entering are avoiding the issue solely because of its strenuous character, and the fear that they will make a poor showing. I have letters from manufacturers who have competed in former years and know full well the selling value of the tour, with regard to their product of the coming year, and they are simply unable to enter without too great a sacrifice. As these have proven out their cars in former contests, however, they will feel no great sting from criticism anyway. Of course, a manufacturer knows his own product and its shortcomings and if he thinks it injudicious to risk a poor showing by it, why that is his business policy and his own choice. Some of the biggest makers, though who have succeeded in producing high grade cars after feeble beginnings, have done so through honest seeking to learn the faults of their product in severe tests."

"Another thing: The arduous character of this year's tour has been much exaggerated, as far as the bad roads to be encountered are concerned. The roads will be no worse than those traveled in former years and, taken as a whole, may be better. The rules are much more exacting."

Banking a Curve for Automobile Track



ONE OF THE CORNERS AT THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY.

The 12-foot bank on one of the curves to the automobile race track and one of the 12-ton rollers at work making it smooth and strong enough to permit the autoists to take the curves at highest speed.

MT. WASHINGTON CLIMBED IN AUTO

Ralph C. Hamlin, in a Franklin Car, Goes Up and Down a Steep Slope in California.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—When the people who live in this city want to go to the summit of Mt. Washington they make a climb of a mile in the cars of the Los Angeles & Mt. Washington Railway Company. One resident of that city, however, not long ago decided that he wanted to make a more thrilling ascent than that of the ordinary passenger on the inclined railway. He was Ralph C. Hamlin, and he maintained that he could climb to the top in his Franklin motor-car, driving up the road-bed of the railway. Moreover he proposed on reaching the summit to turn around and drive to the bottom.

The grade for 200 feet is 42 per cent and for the rest of the mile about 30 per cent, with the exception of about 600 feet at 15 per cent, but this did not deter him. His car, which he calls the "Greyhound II," is the successor of the "Greyhound I" in which he last year in California performed a number of record-breaking feats.

Between and beside the rails planking had been laid, and over this the car went, Hamlin guiding it steadily up even the steepest grade until the top was reached. The ascent presented the greatest difficulty of the entire test for the car, but it was after Hamlin had turned about and started downward that the supreme test for the driver was met.

Where the mile up had been difficult the mile down was exciting. When Hamlin reached the 42 per cent grade he slid its entire length with locked brakes.

"I don't want to come down that way again," he said, in telling of his experience, "but I am ready to go up again." No other motor car has ever made the ascent, but if an attempt is made to send one to the top Mr. Hamlin is prepared to put the "Greyhound II" in competition with it. The railway company has decided that, while it does not object to the ascent, it will not give permission for any more automobiles to be driven down the mountainside over its road-bed.

CHICAGO TURNS TO HILL CLIMBS

CHICAGO—The Chicago Motor Club is perfecting its plans for the use of the Phillips and Perry slopes on Aug. 5 for the fourth annual hill climb. With the road races over, the motorists are now looking forward to the big hill climbing trials which this time will be of national importance and which, it is said, will attract the best drivers and fastest cars in the country.

Charles P. Root, chairman of the contest committee, has taken the initial step toward the promotion of the meet by applying for a sanction. This was forwarded to the American Automobile Association during the week.

New rules have been made for this year containing a refinement as it were, and in keeping with what has been done in previous years along the line of making Algonquin a model for the rest of the country.

Greater speed than ever is expected this time, for the Algonquines are even now busy improving the hills. The quick turn on Phillips hill, which has threatened to ditch so many of the racers, has been ironed out until now it is possible to go around the bend at top speed. This H. L. Humphreys of New York praised the Governor for his work in obtaining laws more favorable to automobileists. The Governor made it clear at the start of brief report that he was somewhat of an auto enthusiast himself, announcing that he expected to have an automobile of his own soon. He has proposed to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Connecticut a uniform law which, as that right was taken away from them when the Legislature passed the state motor vehicle law. The decision was made in a suit brought by William M. Fisher against the city of Columbus. The city won in both the common pleas and circuit courts, but the motorist won in the supreme court.

Mr. Humphreys presented the Governor with a gold medal on which was the latter's picture. The Governor was then asked to present Annette Kellermann, the actress, who drove a car in the tour on the first day, with a similar silver medal in behalf of the club. This he did. All the tourists in the run will receive similar medals.

MRS. RAMSEY IS IN COLORADO

DENVER—The "perfectly simple and simply perfect" axiom of the Maxwell auto is being amply proven by Mrs. Alice Ramsey, who is driving a Maxwell 30-horsepower touring car on a pleasure trip from New York to San Francisco. The latest reports record her arrival in Colorado Springs. She is accompanied by three lady friends, and she has so far had remarkable success. She was provided before her start with the names of Maxwell agents all along the route that she might call on them if necessary, but up to the time of her arrival in Colorado Springs she had not met with any contingency requiring their services.

RAMBLER SCORE PERFECT.

Another perfect score was added to the now long list of perfect scores made by the new Ramblers at the finish of the Allen reliability tour from Denver to Pueblo and return. The Rambler Model 44 carried in this contest greater weight than any other car entered and finished perfectly over a course too difficult for many cars to negotiate. The car was equipped with a Rambler spare wheel, but it was not necessary to make use of this handy device on the tour. The car was driven by Carl Hurlburt, representing E. R. Cumbe of Denver, the owner.

ATLANTA SOON TO HAVE A TWO-MILE MOTOR CAR TRACK

Managers Trying to Secure Best Foreign Drivers to Take Part in the Opening Races in November.

ALSO PLAN LONG RUN

ATLANTA, GA.—Work is progressing fast on the new two-mile automobile racetrack now being built near here. As soon as finished it is planned to bring some of the most famous European racing drivers from abroad for the contests to be conducted on the course next fall. Mr. Inman is president of the automobile club at Atlanta, which is called the Fulton County Automobile Club in order to avoid confusion with the initials of the Atlanta Athletic Club.

More than 200 men are now working on the construction of the track and the managers expect the course to be completed so the opening race meet can be held during the progress of the Southern automobile show in Atlanta, Nov. 6 to 13. The track is only a short distance from Atlanta and two railroad and two street car lines run to the course from Atlanta.

The track officials plan to offer some very large cash prizes for the events to be run over the Atlanta track.

They arrived at this decision after securing expressions of opinion from a number of the most prominent American and European manufacturers who have engaged in racing events. The makers are reported as declaring that cash prizes would be more acceptable than expensive trophies, as the winning firm would be able to give part of the prize to its successful driver and to keep the remainder as recompense for the large expense needed to maintain racing cars, drivers and crews.

The New York to Atlanta reliability contest, which is scheduled to finish in Atlanta about Nov. 2, a few days previous to the opening day of the Southern automobile show in that city is being arranged for. The men interested in the track project expect to spend about \$250,000 on the construction of the course. He also says that all of the southern states have become greatly interested in the subject of good roads and will spend millions of dollars in constructing improved highways during the next couple of years.

With the Automobilists

The members of the Los Angeles Automobile Dealers Association have decided not to conduct an automobile carnival this year. It had been planned to have a show under a tent at Ascot Park and a number of gymkhana events on the Ascot Park track. The affair was abandoned as the dealers did not think it advisable to spend the \$27,000 which it was estimated it would cost.

The state Legislature of New Jersey recently made an appropriation for the purchase of a big 45 horsepower Rambler for the use of the executive department of the state government. On all public occasions in which Gov. Franklin Fort participates the Rambler appears driven by the chauffeur employed by the state.

The supreme court of Ohio has just rendered a decision that cities of that state have no right to tax automobiles, as that right was taken away from them when the Legislature passed the state motor vehicle law. The decision was made in a suit brought by William M. Fisher against the city of Columbus. The city won in both the common pleas and circuit courts, but the motorist won in the supreme court.

The officials of the Worcester Automobile Club have been compelled to arrange for more commodious quarters for the organization, as the numerical strength of the club has been doubled during the last year. Added room was had by leasing the fourth floor of the building in Front street, Worcester, and fitting it up to supplement the fifth floor, which has been used as headquarters for the members. The club has more than 500 members.

David L. Bruce-Brown, the young amateur millionaire racing driver, who has had such phenomenal success in establishing new records with the Benz car this year, is on an extended automobile tour of Europe. During the next three months he will visit the principal automobile factories on the continent.

It may not be generally known to American tourists that in order to obtain the advantages of membership in the British Cyclists Touring Club it is not necessary to take one's machine along. Members, though unaccompanied by their machines, can avail themselves of the home and foreign hotels and in all ways obtain the benefits of the club under any circumstances.

Announcement has been made that work has already been started in preparation for the annual show of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers in Madison Square Garden next January. Contracts are being placed for lumber, the special sheet and structural steel necessary for the installation

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FOR SALE
Sixty Horse-power, Six-Cylinder NAPIER
Complete with Lamps, Horn, Magneto and Batteries. May be seen by appointment at REGENCY GARAGE Lansdowne Street Boston, Mass.

try for the transcontinental record. It is the belief of a good many people that this car will lower the record considerably. The Regal car is handled in Boston by the Auto Motor Company, 11-12 Park square, who have placed a large number of them in this section this year. The new model for 1910 will arrive in the city about the middle of September.

F. H. Smith and James Scott, who drove the Ford car No. 2 in the New York to Seattle automobile race, will start in a few days with the same machine for San Francisco, driving it over the road. Leaving San Francisco Friday morning at 6 o'clock on a trip to Polson Springs for over the Fourth.

C. W. Lum, of Commonwealh wealth, Boston, have been staying at the Red Lion Inn, Southbridge, after having toured the Berkshires in their Napier touring car. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Albers of Brookline are also there with their Herreshoff car. A party which arrived there this week was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stone, Miss M. Stone, Albert Stone, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pond, who went up in their Packard and Peerless cars.

H. G. Loomis, general manager of the Speedwell factory, Dayton, O., is making a tour of the agencies in a new 1910 car which is due to be on exhibition at the Boston office in August.

The touring committee of the Bay State Auto and Renting Co. Tel. 2800 B. B. 112 NORWAY ST.

EXHIBITING NEW MODELS.

The 1910 models of the well-known Stevens-Duryea motor car are now on exhibition at the company's office on Boylston street.

The Quick Tire Patch

Punctures Mended Without Trouble or Delay Applied Instantly
Never Come Off
No Acid
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No muss
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It sticks
ASK THE MAN WHO USES THEM.

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1500 MODELS.
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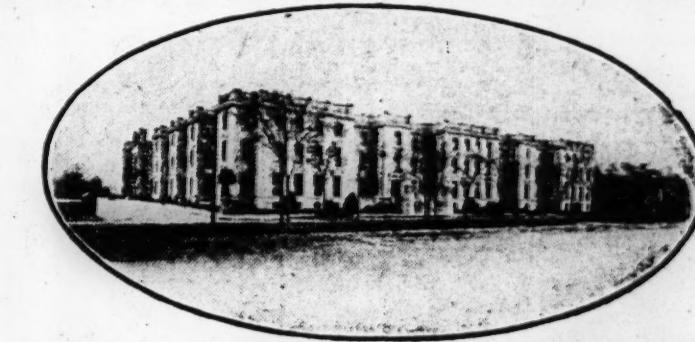
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HEMENWAY CHAMBERS

91 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Overlooking the famous Back Bay Pops. Rooms single or en suite. Exceptionally well located for tourists. Central to all points of interest.

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Hotel Beaconsfield

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An aesthetic home of perfect comfort. Reservations can now be made for next winter. Booklet and card of rates on application.

Owned and operated by Henry M. Whitney. Arthur W. Payne, Manager.

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(AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN)

Finest Hotel on Great Lakes combines warm hospitality with cool, refreshing lake breezes. Away from the dust and noise of the city, yet only 10 minutes' ride by express trains from the theatre, shopping and business district. It is delightfully situated close to the famous golf links, lagoons and other attractions of South Park System. Has 450 large, airy, outside rooms and 250 private baths. Its beautiful lawns, shrubs, flower beds, tennis courts and nearby sandy beach add to the enjoyment of its guests. A broad veranda of nearly 1000 feet on two sides overlooks Lake Michigan. Table always the best. One can enjoy all the summer gaieties or find restful quiet in many cool, secluded nooks. Tourists and transient guests have every attention. Handsomely illustrated booklet free on request.

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The Copley Square Hotel, Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden streets, Boston, Mass. A high-class modern house. 350 rooms; 200 with private baths. One block from Boston & Albany Huntington Avenue Station and N. Y., N. H. & H. Back Bay Station. Street cars pass door to every part of city and suburbs, and connect with every electric system in New England. Fifteen minutes from State Street financial center. Ten minutes from boat and shoe and wool districts. Five minutes' pleasant walk to exclusive and fashionable shopping district. Ten minutes' walk to all large department stores. The Back Bay is the fashionable residential section of Boston. Room pleasant. Restaurant unexcelled. Prices moderate. Check baggage to Back Bay or Huntington Avenue Stations, and avoid delays at South Terminal.

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets

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Pemberton..... HULL, MASS.

Hotel now open. 35 minutes by boat down the harbor. Always cool. Water view from every room. No flies or mosquitoes. Rooms with bath or running water. Long distance telephone in every room. Salt water swimming pool and beach bathing. Fine grounds. Lawn tennis courts.

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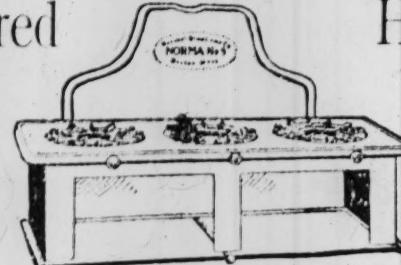
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No Dust
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The Norma No. 9 stove burning Denatured Alcohol is especially recommended for household use; it is safe, clean and odorless. Food can be cooked on Norma Stoves in cool, comfortable kitchens much quicker and a great deal more easily than with coal.

Norma Stoves are sold at all first-class dealers in Boston, two and three dollars per unit, ranging from \$2.50 to \$12.50. If your dealer does not carry Norma Denatured Alcohol Stoves send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

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Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings.

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Furniture repaired, matresses renovated,

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CABINETMAKERS

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Every woman should wear the outlined Puff.

low shoes and forget she has feet; new shoes

easy as old ones; soft, flexible, durable, hand

some; best materials, all styles; perfect fit

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MR. THOMAS HAWKINS of 50 Baker st., Portman sq., London, W., is prepared to act as English agent for any good article of merchandise. Cable address "Hawpub, London."

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DIAMONDS and other gems. Appraised, both values given, a fair retail and the realizing value; special attention given to estates; expert opinion; reasonable charges. JOHN J. KINGSLY, 12 Cite Hall ave.

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Two Cycle Marine and Stationary Motors known wherever gasoline motors are used.

The Motor That Moves

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING Columns bring returns.

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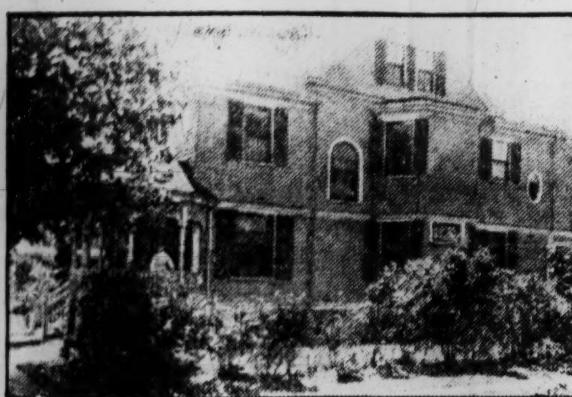
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House and stable, with nearly 8000 ft. of land. In one of the best neighborhoods in Dorchester.

Hot water heat, open plumbing, hardwood floors, stable for two horses; connected with the sewer; ample carriage room. Apply on the premises, 8 Gleason Street, or 853 Albany Street.

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open plumbing, hardwood floors, stable for two horses; connected with the sewer; ample carriage room. Apply on the premises, 8 Gleason Street, or 853 Albany Street.

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House of 11 rooms, well appointed, hardwood floors; everything in a complete residence. Price \$1200. On contract, let on Harvard st., near Codgle Corner. Will rent for a reasonable amount down. Price \$800.

House on Washington st., 12 rooms, steam heat; one of most conveniently located houses in Brookline. This property must be sold and sold quickly. Price \$700. Will make offer.

Many other houses in Brookline at prices ranging from \$7000 to \$25,000.

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Money to loan in large and small sums to builders and others on first-class propositions.

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GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL AIR DUCTS, Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Conductors put up and repaired. ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, METAL TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS. W. A. MURTFIELD CO. 161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

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WILL BUY
BOSTON AND
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PROPERTY.
15 STATE STREET

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AT WEDGEWOOD—2 new cement houses of 12 rooms and 3 baths each, of the most approved style of architecture; hardwood floor, finish, heated by hot water; 4 open fireplaces; very beautiful; recently located; in full view of the lake; price on application; easy terms can be had, or will exchange for other improved property. Apply to owner, L. V. NILES, 60 State st., Boston.

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This well known and favorite resort at Revere Beach may now be hired for picnics and other purposes for any date during the coming season not already engaged. JOHN E. HAYDEN, 114 State st.

Farms Throughout New England For business pleasure, travel, from \$300 to \$50,000; illustrated circular free—a postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire st.

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House lots on the shore of lake Winnipesaukee, at West Alton, N. H. Inquire of JOHN D. COLBY, Laconia, N. H., 726 Main st.

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE**REAL ESTATE****INVESTMENTS****INVESTMENTS****CHICAGO**
*Best Investment in the Central Business District. Wabash Ave.***SPLENDID CORNER PROPERTY**

In line of present business movement.

WITHIN STONE'S THROW OF AUDITORIUM. GROUND MUST DOUBLE IN VALUE IN FEW YEARS.

Rented at 4 per cent net on price asked, to prompt paying, responsible tenants for 6 years to come. Present rental value of premises 20 per cent more paid by tenants, and could be had if possession could be given now.

IMPROVEMENTS CONSIST OF very substantial 5-story brick building, in perfect order. Four tenants only. Lot 80x160 ft. to 30-ft. alley.

Price \$500,000. Terms cash or part cash, balance at 4 per cent. Sold to clear an estate. We invite close investigation of present and prospective value of this choice and promising corner property. Apply to

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OFFICES TO LET**OFFICES TO LET****OFFICES**
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No. 15**APARTMENTS TO LET****APARTMENTS TO LET**

TO SUBLLET FOR THE SUMMER. TO RENT—2 ROOMS, parlor, kitchenette and bath, in Back Bay, near Commonwealth ave. Terms very reasonable to responsible parties. G. 25, Monitor Office.

3 AND 6-ROOM SUITES to let at 45 Franklin st., Boston. No. 1, hot water, steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; excellently kept block. Apply to A. M. DAM, 107 Mass. Ave.; tel. 344-4 Back Bay.

NEW YORK—To let to Oct. 15, large, elegantly furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water; telephone; elevator. 209 Huntington Ave., Boston.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water; telephone; elevator. 209 Huntington Ave., Boston.

TO LET—Furnished apartment, 2 rms. and bath; modern conveniences; central location. Apply 57 Westland ave., suite 3, city.

VERY DESIRABLE cool apartment to rent for summer months, situated on Boylston st.; rent reasonable. Apply Suite 3, 903 Boylston st., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

TO LET

HIGHLAND ST., MILTON—Splendid situation, with fine view of Blue Hills; handy to electric; near Milton Academy; well built house; in drayage, repair, piano front and side; 12 rooms, open fireplaces, town water, large barn; over 4 acres of land; fine orchard, shade trees and shrubs; rent \$600. Apply to JAMES M. REED, 136 Huntingdon st., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET.

55 State Street.

JOHN H. STORE, 55 State Street.

ROOM AND BOARD

ASHMONT, DORCHESTER—Lady having most attractive, comfortable, two large verandas, desires to rent a large above room with first-class table board; references exchanged; tel. 722-1 Milton. Address X180, Monitor Office.

STUDENTS AND TOURISTS coming to New England, seek comfortable, moderate rates, in the vicinity of New England Conservatory of Music, Emerson College of Oratory, etc. MRS. E. W. COOPER, 309 Huntington ave., Boston.

SELENT BOARDING HOUSE, within 3 miles of Fitchburg, Mass. Persons transients accommodated with room and board; references exchanged. MRS. H. HILDRETH, 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

BROOKLINE—Nicely furnished rooms in a bright neighborhood; near lake; private family in a nice, quiet home; 5 minutes' walk from electric and steam cars. Address E. 153, Monitor Office.

LYNN-BY-THE-SEA

235 Ocean st., Private boarding house, near Red Rock. All conveniences.

HUNTINGTON AVE., NO. 80—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath; roomy, comfortable; all conveniences.

REFINED; tourists accommodated.

54 ST. STEPHENS ST., near cor. Gainsboro st.—Newly and beautifully furnished house; large parlors, alcove, square and sun rooms, etc.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Rooms central, very comfortable; good cooking; convenient for Christian Scientists. PARKHOUSE, 14 Northumberland st.

EDINBURGH—Desirably furnished rooms in private houses; references exchanged. A. R. HOUGHTON, 288 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain; tel. 805-1 Jamaica.

HOTEL WESTLAND, Westland ave., suite 209—2nd floor, light and airy; connecting or single; continuous hot water; telephone; tourists accommodated.

COPLEY SQUARE—Finely furnished rooms at 17 Braden st., with good board and service. MRS. E. C. SHERMAN, Telephone 271-1000.

FINE LOCATION FOR TOURISTS.

169 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., near Boylston st., square and side rooms; newly furnished.

ROOM TO RENT—Brookline, nice room in pleasant house; light; housekeeping if desired; 2 lines electric. Monitor Office.

BACK BAY, 232 W. Newton st.—Newly furnished; alcove, side and sq. rooms; con. w. tel.; tourist accommodations.

188 WESTERN AVENUE ST.—Desirable sun-room, all modern conveniences; summer rates; tourists accommodated.

PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms, excellent board; best transportation. 5401 Jefferson ave.; telephone 216 Park St.

BOXLINGTON, No. 1116, near Fenway; light; cool room; tourists accommodated.

NO. 102 GAINSBORO ST., suite 3—An elegantly furnished front side room to let. Tel. 375-856.

BROOKLINE, Auburn st.—Rooms with board; broad, shady plaza; tourists accommodated; tel. 2079-3.

NEW YORK, 44th st., 214 West—Large and small rooms with excellent board; references.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgage loans netting 6% in amounts from \$200 up; interest principal and title guaranteed; no expense incurred; no legal expenses; no pre-enclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6%; and choice farms and fruit tracts close to Denver; complete sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

THE FARMERS MORTGAGE & LOAN CO. DENVER, COLORADO

Chicago Office, First National Bank Bldg.



Protect Your House from Fire

Pneumatic tank in cellar forces water to all parts of house. Supplies hot water tank connected with kitchen range, providing water for bath, laundry, kitchen sink, same as city water supply. Supplies lawn garden and stock. Operated by small gasoline engine or by easy hand pump pressure superior to any elevated water tank.

WATER

Supply for Country Homes

A safe, durable, dependable water system complete in itself and all your own equipment, consisting of Tank, Special Filter, Gasoline Engine, and Pump, all complete.

\$147.50

Smaller outfit and pump \$125.

As 4-lav. outfit costs \$142.

For details see book "How to Build a Pump for Any Purpose."

Brackett, Shaw & Lunt Company.

23 Years' Experience.

55 Haarhill Street, Boston, Mass.

SHAWMUT AUTO CO.

AUTOS of all kinds and prices; we have customers for all kinds of cars 20 East Concord st., South End.

\$250 BUYS ELEGANT RUNABOUT

AND good condition 1906 model, cost new \$1400; just as good today; fully equipped with lamps, tools, etc.; will do well.

WANTED—Boards in private family

for summer; colonial house, modern improvements; beautiful location, high elevation, 5-cent fare to Boston; German and French spoken. Address 220 Park ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Lady wishes to hire one or more unfurnished room; steam heat; or would share small suite with desirable party. Address A. 178, Monitor Office.

AUTOMOBILES

"BOUGIE EQUIPE" the French sparkling plug; thousands in use throughout Europe and England; price \$2.50 each, postpaid; circular free.

100 buys a little runabout, with top, 4-cyl. Stevens-Duryea, 2-cyl. Rambler, 4-cyl. Peerless, 6-cyl. Peerless, 8-cyl. Peerless; these cars are all in running order; must be sold at a bill; call and look them over; will take good notes for any car.

Call at SHAWMUT AUTO CO., 20 East Concord st., South End.

Perfex WaterProof Ignition

COMBINED COIL and Detachable spark plug. Jump spark ignition System. Secularly W. C. Elkhorn Perfex, Pearl, Lead-Cased Hermetically Sealed & B. Spark Coil. PERFEX Lighting Switchboards. PERFEX Dry Batteries. E. agents for American's Dry Batteries. E. agents for American's Dry Batteries. E. agents for American's Dry Batteries. E. agents for American's

World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

TEMPORARY LULL IN COPPER METAL TRADE APPARENT

Producers Predict Next Report Will Show a Decrease in Supplies Notwithstanding the Very Heavy Output.

PRICES ARE LOWER

There has been a temporary lull in the copper metal trade extending over a period of about two weeks. Notwithstanding this fact and that the production is going forward to a greater extent at present than ever before in the history of the trade producers profess the belief that the report to be issued July 10 by the Copper Producers' Association will show a substantial decrease in the supplies on hand for the month of June.

There has been a good deal of speculation in the London market, but trade in this country has been quite dull the past few days.

It is believed in some quarters the low prices for the metal recently quoted on the New York Metal Exchange were made so as to secure a low basis for settlement with producers that sell through certain selling agencies. At any rate, some of the larger selling agencies have been holding for 13½ cents for electrolytic, and 13½ cents seems to be as low as any large quantity of electrolytic could be secured for. The liquidation in London recently has undoubtedly placed the surplus of the metal in Europe in stronger hands and to that extent has strengthened the situation.

The main consideration is, of course, the actual consumption and the most encouraging feature of the outlook is the activity in construction which necessitates the use of larger amounts of the red metal. There is a veritable boom in building operations in some sections of the country, while electrical engineering products are being taken up and the railways have once more resumed their policy of improving and bettering the properties.

These are all indications that we are entering the period when telephone and telegraph lines will be extended and replaced, when the construction of suburban and electrical roads will again be taken up and when many of the leading steam railways will electrify local and suburban lines as well as those in mountainous regions, where a great saving in power is possible. The fact that the production of copper is now making new records in this country fully accounts for the low prices at which the metal is selling in face of the great increase in the consumption which is promised for the future, but in all probability and many of the best posted men regard it as a certainty, consumption will increase faster than production from now out, surplus supply of the metal disappear and eventually we shall need materially higher prices to bring in even a larger production.

Walker's copper letter in the Boston Commercial says:

Copper is dull and a shade lower. Zinc is 13½ to 13½ cents, and electrolytic 13½ to 13½ cents per pound. Aside from the speculation in the London metal market there is very little activity. Exports continue heavier, representing copper sold weeks ago. As a rule producers are well sold out; but as consumers have bought practically all the copper they will need through this month and part of next, it is hardly to be expected that there will be a renewal of the buying demand before the middle of August. Consumption is steadily increasing, however, and when the next buying movement comes it will probably be of sufficient volume to carry the price of the metal well above 14 cents.

The production of copper is far exceeding all previous records. There is not a single copper mining district in the world which is falling materially behind its highest record output, and several of them are making very notable increases. Ten years ago the Bingham district was producing less than 10,000,000 pounds of copper annually; its present output is at the rate of 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 pounds. The Ely district, which was producing no copper as recently as one year ago, is now putting out at the rate of 50,000,000 pounds annually. The production of California and British Columbia is increasing, and the developments in the Miami, Globe, Ray and other districts indicate that the phenomenal growth of production which has characterized Arizona for several years past will continue for many years to come.

Viewed from a different standpoint, however, this present and prospective increase in production is very desirable. If the steam locomotive is to be supplanted by electric traction, and the growing use of electricity for power in all kinds of manufacturing is to continue, it will not be many years before the comparative demand for copper will double. In order to have electrical progress we must have copper in steadily increasing quantity. Rapid as the growth of production promises to be, I feel sure there will be a demand at a good price for every pound that comes to market.

INCREASED BUSINESS

Bond houses report the first signs of the July investment business in an increased inquiry. The over-the-counter business is better than at any time in weeks.

NATIONAL STARCH REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK—Steps have been taken for a reorganization of the National Starch Company which will result in a scaling down of the company's bonded indebtedness in order to bring its fixed charges within its earning capacity. A decision to this effect was reached at a meeting of the controlling interests and follows the default of the July 1 interest payment on the company's 5 percent debenture bonds, of which about \$3,000,000 are outstanding.

It is proposed to cut down the debenture bonds as well as the mortgage bonds of the company, offering in exchange therefor a lesser amount of new bonds, which probably will be guaranteed by the Corn Products Refining, which controls the National Starch Company.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clement Curtis & Company, Chicago, say: "The government report next week should show a condition of corn, 93 to 95 with an area around 108,000,000 acres, giving a promise of 250,000 bushels or about half billion bushels more than last year."

Robinson Bros., Pittsburgh, say in their monthly review: "The stock market halted last month in order to correct the alignment between values and conditions, the former having outpaced the latter. The reactionary movement was not preconcerted; one in authority in Wall street issued the command to halt; but when the recession took place, everybody recognized its propriety. It will be a good thing for the speculative trader as well as for the general investor if the market now proceeds to mark time for a few weeks until we shall have had an opportunity to exercise a little judgment on certain factors in the situation."

H. L. Horton & Co., New York, say: "It is the opinion of best banking houses that a great deal depends on when Congress will adjourn for the definite development of a number of important market matters, not the least in importance being the various changes in capitalization and operation of coal companies, including the Reading plan; also, new or more liberal distributions of dividends in the case of several of the larger industrial companies which would have been adopted at the June meetings, but were postponed for above reason to September. Although all the corporation interests express themselves well satisfied with the proposed tariff bill, they evidently do not intend to run the risk of Congress changing its mind in any important particular, and, therefore, would prefer to see the bill passed and out of the way before going ahead too rapidly with plans already formulated. The market reflects this view of the matter and also the disposition to do as little as possible this hot weather."

Hayden, Stone & Co. say: "The supply of new securities continues of moderate proportions, and the absorptions by investors are very large. The development of general business seems to be satisfactory, even if somewhat slow. The money market holds out promise of long-continued ease. Corporation earnings, as a rule, are improving. We think that the attitude to take toward the market is one of conservative optimism, and expect substantially higher prices as time goes by."

Clement, Parker & Co., Boston say: "The bears have had their innings, but, viewing the situation broadly, if this country is on the threshold of a prosperity boom, the bulls appear to have by far the better of the situation. From now on the growing crops will command more attention than the tariff or corporation tax, and he who would forecast the future price trend would do well to watch his own cabbage patch, note how the fruit trees are budding, whether the pastures are fat or lean, if it be too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, for wrapped up in these things lies the future of the metal well above 14 cents."

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston, say: "As to what constitutes the standard by which to measure the ultimate prices of stocks, these bears do not say. They point back to 1906 and say that some stocks are higher now than then and that most shares are close to the former high level. But these are not former times. What this stock market will do will be to peer ahead, to endeavor to apply the probabilities of great crops and great business to values of stocks that came out of the year of panic and the following year of depression with proved earning and paying ability. Such stocks are worth more after such an experience than they were before; they have the worst conditions behind and the ever broadening field of American energy, and success is certain."

Why Chemical Stock Advanced

The sharp advance in the Boston market price of American Agricultural Chemical stock Friday was due to the announcement that the company had obtained control of the Solvated mine, one of the largest formerly under control of a German syndicate.

The transfer of the property means that the American Agricultural Chemical Company will no longer be obliged to depend upon the syndicate for its potash supplies and can now get them at actual cost. The company is thereby enabled to greatly reduce its operating expenses and increase its profits.

GREATER TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY NEEDED

Special Agent Davis Says the Department Store Idea for Displaying American Goods Would Be Feasible.

THE COAL PRODUCT

According to a report submitted by Special Agent M. H. Davis to the United States government regarding trade conditions in the Levant, with particular regard to cotton goods, flour and wheat, manufacturers of the United States should follow the example of Germany and Austria in maintaining in Constantinople museums for displays of samples of various articles of manufacture.

He says in his report that no more effective or less expensive way could be devised to demonstrate what Americans have to sell than to establish a sort of department store which would carry in stock both for exhibit and sale a great supply of American fabrics.

Turkey has coal resources, not well developed, in the northern part of Asia Minor. The coal is of exceedingly low grade, and it has to be washed and screened. So prepared, the present price is \$4.37 per long ton on wharf. Much greater supplies come from Newcastle, Eng., in the form of run-of-mine coal, the prevailing price on wharf being practically \$5 per ton, 11 per cent duty paid. Russia furnishes a fairly good grade of anthracite coal for domestic use by the European population. With the increasing demand for German or Belgian-made stoves for heating purposes, the subject of both hard and soft coal from America may prove worthy of attention, and possibly stoves themselves should no longer be neglected.

With the native population charcoal and open braziers are mainly in use. Some day advancement will take place in native wants, but not until somebody demonstrates the improved methods of heating and cooking.

Well-seasoned timber in Turkey is almost unknown. Yet in Constantinople the principal material in house construction is wood, and owing to existing native sentiment, this is likely to be the case for many years to come. The majority of the homes are well built, several stories in height, and many of them are large and roomy. But because of the unseasoned condition of the woodwork few are painted when built.

After a year has elapsed, when paint could be applied, the oriental apathy and satisfaction with existing conditions make painting seem unnecessary. Thus the painted house or mansion is the exception, and wide stretches of well-built, unpainted residences continually confront the eye. Seasoned interior as well as exterior woodwork, doors, frames, flooring, and other finished parts, to say nothing of paints and varnishes, seem to be lacking the energetic exploiting that American firms in these lines are wont to indulge in at home on a close competitive basis.

The wearing apparel of the natives of all classes is largely cotton goods. The consumption in this respect must be enormous.

SHIPPING NEWS

There was only one groundfish vessel at T. wharf when the fish exchange will shortly retire from the board of directors of the Ohio Copper Company.

All the \$37,000,000 Southern Pacific convertible 4 per cent bonds held in the treasury of the Union Pacific have been sold.

Henry Hornblower of Hornblower & Sons sailed for a three months' pleasure trip in Europe. He is accompanied by his family.

Sales of stock transfer stamps in New York city in June amounted to \$517,559, against \$222,000 for June, 1908, an increase of \$295,559.

The explanation of the weakness of Third Avenue, Great Western and Western Maryland was that the banks were throwing the stocks out of loans.

The average closing price of 16 leading New York stocks Friday was 134, 1/2 higher than Thursday or 83½ above the highest and 43½ above the lowest of 1908.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company produced 7,021,000 pounds of mineral in June, or 179,000 pounds less than in May and 159,000 pounds less than in June, 1908.

The steamer Horatio Hall, which sunk in Pollock rip slough last March, after colliding with the steamer H. F. Dimock, has been blown up by the U. S. engineers and no longer obstructs the channel.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, in charge of this lighthouse district, notified maritimers the wreck at the easterly entrance to Nantucket sound, will be permanently discontinued July 10.

THE LONDON MARKET—2 P. M.

Closing **Closing**

	July 3	July 2
Consols for money	81½	81½
Corporation account	81½	81½
Americanized	81½	81½
Atchison	11½	11½
Atchison pf	107½	107½
Baltimore & Ohio	121½	120½
Baltimore & Ohio pf	187½	187½
Chesapeake & Ohio	78½	78½
Chicago-Great Western	2	2½
Chi., Milwaukee & St. P.	158½	158½
Chi. Beer & Steamer	14½	14½
Chi. Rio Grande	87½	87½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	87½	87½
Erie 1st pf	50	50
Grand Trunk	24	25
Illinois Central	153	153
Indus. & Louisville	144	144
Missouri Kansas & Texas	13	13
New York Central	130½	130½
Norfolk & Western	91½	91½
Norfolk & Western pf	90	90
Pa. & Western	11	11½
Pennsylvania	70	70
Reading	80½	80½
Southern Railway	31½	32½
Southern Pacific	135½	135½
Union Pacific	199½	199½
United States pf	107	107
Wabash	22	22½
Wabash pf	57½	58
Wabash & Western	410	410
Rand Mines	10½	10½

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The price of fine silver in the markets of the world declined in the last year 1.378 cents a fine ounce and in the last three months there has been an increase of 1.079 cents.

The gross earnings of the Boston Elevated street railway lines for June showed a gain over the corresponding month last year in excess of \$56,000, or approximately 4½ per cent—the largest increase of any single month for the current year.

SHARP ADVANCE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK—Heavy buying orders flooded the New York cotton market when the government crop report was made public Friday. Prices advanced sharply about 40 points over the previous night's closing, until the October option sold at 12, December 12.03 and January at 12.02. This was equivalent to an advance of about \$2 a bale.

DOUBLE GARDNER FACTORY.

GARDNER, Mass.—Brown Bros. & Co., chair manufacturers, will double their retail chair manufacturing department.

ALL LEADING STOCK MARKETS ARE CLOSED TODAY.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM. Cincinnati Northern.

May Operating revenue \$78,595 Increase, 86,111
Operating income 50,977 50,478

Chicago, Indiana & Southern

Operating revenue \$24,221 \$47,867

Operating income 40,206 27,469

Railroad

Operating revenue \$26,211 \$41,812

Operating income 50,977 1,934

Lake Shore

Operating revenue \$3,472,216 \$577,914

Operating income 110,208 369,409

Michigan Central

Operating revenue \$2,016,970 \$314,578

Operating income 514,788 62,331

New York, Chicago & St. Louis

Operating revenue \$84,105 \$96,739

Operating income 42,062 236,057

Lake Erie & Western

Operating revenue \$37,250 \$64,602

Operating income 29,087 54,237

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

Operating revenue \$44,220 \$42,578

Operating income 50,558 372,832

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN

May Gross \$300,706 \$78,590

Net 42,062 32,359

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Origin of Our Flag

Sulgrave Manor, near Northampton, England, was the home of the Washingtons early in the sixteenth century, having been purchased with its adjoining lands by Lawrence Washington in 1539, at the time of Henry VIII's disruption of the church properties.

Our own George Washington, says the *World Mirror*, was lineal descendant of this Lawrence, and that they were people of parts and prominence, even in this early time, is proved in many ways. An interesting incident is related in connection with a small dark closet in the old house. This closet is still exhibited as the place where Queen Elizabeth, then a princess, once spent the night in hiding from her sister Mary's emissaries.

The stars above the bars in the Washington Arms, still to be seen at the manor house and the church, lend color to the statement, made on good authority, that from it our national flag was designed. It is most interesting to see the staid old walls of this manor house, buried in a midland county of England, seldom visited, and slowly crumbling to decay, and to realize that from the lines still showing faintly in the gable was evolved the banner of our great republic.

The two friends, hearing nothing from

THE MAINSPRING OF MORALITY

"The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ" (John i. 17). That Moses was sufficiently advanced to discern and reveal to mankind the moral law which has become the basis of modern jurisprudence will be readily conceded by all Christians and by many who do not accept Christianity. This moral law which was embodied in the Ten Commandments, if heeded and consistently obeyed, is of necessity manifested in a high state of morality. It will be noted, however, that the law of Moses is in the nature of a prohibition and carries with it an implied sense of punishment to the one who fails in obedience. The thought of punishment engenders fear, and fear is not the highest motive for right conduct. "Fear of punishment," Mrs. Eddy says on page 327 of *Science and Health*, "never made man truly honest." It is not fear but love that is the mainspring of morality. It is love for God and love for man that inspires true goodness.

When Jesus summarized and epitomized the laws of Moses, he did so in

AN OLD COLONIAL HOME



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN KEENE, N. H.

A dwelling one hundred and fifty-nine years old belonging in the Heaton family.

Heaton, proceeded with some difficulty to Wrentham or Deerfield, and returned early in the spring.

There were few houses in the township in 1750, and this is the only one of them remaining. Handed down from

one generation of Heatons to another, being well cared for and protected, the old house, whose door-plate still bears the name of Heaton, is a treasure to those descendants who now live within its walls.

Highland Lassies

Referring to a recent note on eponymous women's names, says the London Chronicle, it may be said that the eccentric Christian name attains its ripest vigor in the Highlands. There the natives have a few names natural to the sex such as "Barbie." The great majority of women's names are, however, frankly compounded from male equivalents. "Wilhelmina" is known in the south, and on the same principle Andrew finds its counterpart in "Andrewina," while "Malcolm" and "Dongdilas" are as thick as blackberries.

The study of Christian Science not only inculcates respect for and a sincere desire to obey the moral law as it was given by Moses when he descended from Mount Sinai, but awakens thought to a higher appreciation of and greater desire to follow the spiritual precepts which Christ Jesus gave to his disciples, to the multitude, and to the world when he sat teaching on the Mount of Olives. For this reason Christian Science is making of its students more consistent Christians, better citizens, and more considerate neighbors.

Washable Straps in Cars

White kid gloves may now grasp with impunity the straps of the new open pay-as-you-enter cars on the Third avenue line, New York. The hanging straps are completely covered by a celluloid enamel composition of pure white. They are to be cleaned every day and washed with sponge. The new straps are soon to be placed in all the cars of the system.—New York Herald.

The supreme excellence is simplicity.—Longfellow.

Japanese Art in Stencil Designs

The decoration of Japanese fabrics illustrates the prevalence of beauty in whatever the Japanese set their hands to. A writer in *Harper's Bazaar* says:

Since the time of the ancient Greeks there has been no national costume of such grace and beauty as that worn by the Japanese. The flowing, winglike sleeves, the long, straight lines of the robe, broken only by the waist girdle, lend themselves admirably to artistic designs; chrysanthemums and butterflies, ears and waves, the seven grasses of autumn, maple leaves showing faintly through blue haze, dragon and clouds, umbrellas covered with ideographs, poems and waves, wild geese and moon; fans, colobus, lattice-work, geometric patterns—thousand combinations, yet all possessing some poetic association or symbolism or ancient belief, having its origin, perhaps, in the dim mists of antiquity. For, in Japan, as nowhere else in the world, things receive the impress of mind; and there could scarcely be found any design, however simple or intricate, conventional or impressionistic, that had not its definite meaning.

Modern progress has placed within the reach of Japan machine-made and printed fabrics, processes in which the trained eye and clever fingers of the stencil cutter have no part. Osaka and Tokio now contain great factories where probably printed designs of inferior quality are turned out by the thousand. And in time the quaint and curious and beautiful designs worn alike by peasant and noble will doubtless vanish from the sight and memory of man.

When it comes to the dressing of 40,000,000 and more people—a people, moreover, who detest repetition, who regard ugliness as an unpardonable sin, who bestow some saving grace of charm or quaintness upon the humblest article of utility—there would naturally be some scope for variety and beauty of design in the fashioning of their own garments. All the more for the fact that the cut of the garment scarcely changes a hair's breadth from year to year. The variety, then, must be sought only in its decoration.

Designs are rarely repeated, conse-

They Found It Tiresome

Fred Bates Johnson, who has charge of the course of journalism at the Indiana State University, and who was once reporter on the Indianapolis News for a number of years, went to Chicago for the first time during the world's fair. He had never been to a theater, but decided to go one night, and went with a boy friend. They had their supper early, and got to the theater shortly after 7 o'clock, before the doors were open. As soon as they could they got tickets and went in. There was nobody in the house. They sat in the dark for a time, wondering what was going to happen. Then the lights were turned up and they saw the curtain. They admired that sufficiently, they thought, and wondered what came next.

Some people came in and talked and laughed. Then the outside curtain was rolled up, displaying another curtain with a big picture on it. Johnson had been dragged through the art galleries at the fair for days and he was rather tired of pictures.

"Pretty slow, sitting here looking at a picture," he said.

"That's what it is," replied his companion.

They studied the picture on the curtain some more. The orchestra began to play.

"Huh," said Johnson, "that music isn't helping it any. I've seen all the pictures I want for the rest of my life. Let's go out on the street, where there's something doing. I am not going to sit here all night and look at a picture. I thought the theater was better than this."

"So did I," replied his companion, and they went.—Indianapolis Star.

The little worries which we meet each day may lie as stumbling-blocks across our way, or we may make them stepping-stones to be Of grace, O Lord, to Thee.

—A. E. Hamilton.

Everything that we can name or see has its eternal idea or prototype; and this particular flower, with its sensible bloom and fragrance, is merely the transitory image or expression of the universal flower that never fades. This was Plato's thought, and he conceived another world of pure and perfect forms, imperceptible by earthly senses and perceived by the eye of reason alone, each form in itself separate, unchangeable and everlasting.—C. W. Collins.

Cold Storage in New York

America leads the world in practical investigations into the influence of low temperatures upon perishable products. This was brought out in the scholarly papers read before the first international congress of refrigerating industries, held last year in Paris. In West and Beach streets, New York, there are cold storage houses crammed full of fruit, vegetables and dairy produce. One house in South street carries nothing but furs, another in Seventh avenue nothing but raw silk. The finest refrigerating plant in the United States is claimed by the American Refrigerating Company of New York and New Jersey, whose cold storage houses are in Jersey City. They store dairy produce most extensively. The average cold storage depot derives its chief income from eggs and dairy produce. Thirty carloads of eggs are consumed daily in the down-town districts of New York.

One cold storage depot claims to carry \$4,000,000 worth of butter all the year round.—Van Norden's.

Garden Party in Calcutta

Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot wife and daughter of the Governor-General of India, recently attended a most interesting garden party of Moslem women in Calcutta. All the lawns were decorated, and on one a gold embroidered canopy, supported on silver pillars, sheltered a dais upon which was set a throne for Lady Minto, with chairs for Lady Eileen and Lady Baker, who accompanied her excellency. One hundred Moslem women were present, besides many European women, but there were no men. The affair was strictly "purdah," and there were none but female attendants. Three princesses of the Onah family, who all wore magnificent jewels, presented bouquets very shyly, but with evident pleasure, to the viceregal visitors.—New York Tribune.

Electricity Used for Heat

No more mysterious source of heat can be imagined than that afforded by electricity. Without flame, smoke or gases it is ready in an instant and can be regulated at will from a slight warmth to the carbon-melting temperatures of the electric furnace.

Evidence that electricity as a source of heat is taking a very important place in this world is that the Eagle Hotel, in Grand Rapids, Mich., has been equipped with luminous electric radiators.—Popular Electricity.

The greatest victory ever man obtained is that which over himself, himself hath gained.

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One of Addison's Readers

The following glimpse of a pretty maid of long ago is given in one of the Spectator papers.

"As I was the other day standing in my bookseller's shop, a pretty young thing, about 18 years of age, stepped out of her coach, and brushing by me, beckoned the man of the shop to the further end of his counter, where she whispered something to him with an attentive look, and at the same time presented him with a letter; after which, pressing the end of her fan upon his hand, she delivered the remaining part of her message, and withdrew. I observed, in the midst of her discourse, that she flushed and cast an eye upon me over her shoulder, having been informed by my bookseller that I was the man of the short face whom she had so often read of. Upon her passing by me, the pretty, blooming creature smiled in my face, and dropt me a curtsey. She scarce gave me time to return her salute, before she quitted the shop with an easy scuttle, and stepped again into her coach, giving the footmen directions to drive where they were bid. Upon her departure my bookseller gave me a letter superscribed, 'To the ingenious Spectator,' which the young lady had desired him to deliver into my own hands, and to tell me that the speedy publication of it would not

only oblige herself, but a whole tea-table of my friends. I opened it therefore, with a resolution to publish it, whatever it should contain, and am sure, if any of my male readers will be so severely critical as not to like it, they would have been as well pleased with it as myself, had they seen the face of the pretty scribe."

The letter, which is printed in full, recommends a useful employment for a large part of the kingdom," as the young lady says, namely the men whose occupation in life is to dance attendance upon the ladies. "Knotting" as she calls it, evidently a process of making fringe, would, in her opinion make this army of the unemployed useful without taxing their attention overmuch, and she concludes by reminding the gentlemen how pleasant it would be to see the works of their own white and jeweled fingers ornament the mantle of some admired lady.

—A. E. Hamilton.

The Declaration of Independence

WE ARE perhaps in the habit of thinking that with the "shot heard round the world" the American colonists ceased to consider themselves subjects of King George. The fact is that the idea of separation from the mother country grew very slowly, even after the Concord-Lexington fight, until the Declaration of Independence was actually made. It is now so difficult to realize that the colonists had not from the first desired their freedom that some historians count their last professions of loyalty to have been mere hypocrisy.

A study of the steps by which the declaration of independence was reached shows, however, that the Americans at first supposed they were fighting to show the home government that they would not submit to certain injustices, in the full expectation of returning to their allegiance when the points at issue were conceded.

The idea of a final separation grew, however, in each section of the country as the war advanced into it. In Massachusetts, where the struggle began, the idea was first conceived that only full control of their own affairs could assure necessary freedom and progress. The southern colonists thought the difficulties not

beyond the possibility of adjustment till 1776, when war was carried into their own section. The New York delegates refused to vote on the declaration until a week after the arrival of the British troops at Staten Island, June 30, 1776.

The first Congress, 1774, assumed neither executive nor legislative authority.

The second, early in its existence, July 6, 1775, formally disclaimed any purpose of separation.

The first almost unconscious step was taken in November, 1775, when five commissioners were appointed to "maintain communications with friends of the colonies in Great Britain or elsewhere."

Only independent countries create ministers.

Thomas Paine, the brilliant writer on political questions, who had emigrated to this country from England in 1774, brought out in 1776 a pamphlet called "Common Sense," which had a great influence, especially in rousing people to speak their thoughts boldly.

Thus the logic of events brought about the final stand which was announced to the world on July 4.

The committee appointed to draw up the paper were Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert R. Livingston of New York. They relegated the composition of the Declaration to

Thomas Jefferson. The actual change which took place in this moment was a change in sovereignty. For the doctrine of the "divine right of kings," discredited by Englishmen long before the Magna Charta, was now once for all substituted a statement of the divine right of man to self-government. That the "natural rights" of all men should condition governmental power was an idea which James Otis had been the first to voice in his speeches against the so-called "writs of assistance."

The colonists may perhaps be said to have asserted the equality of all men and the right of self-government from necessity rather than conviction.

Certainly the practise of slavery was

condemned by the new regime.

Women were not given political freedom and a property qualification existed for voters.

Thus the ideal of self-government as the God-given right of all men was realized only in part when it came to practical application.

However, the colonists' car of state was "hitched to a star," and that star though often obscured

has nevertheless been drawing the nation and the world forward in its path of light in spite of the obstacles which human nature seems to put in the way of all advance everywhere.

Certain portions of the paper submitted by Jefferson were cut out by the committee and

afterwards by Congress, but the accepted sections are substantially in the original form.

One section cut out was "superfluous rhetoric

as to the incredulity of future ages as to the daring tyranny of the king," a passage about

the slave trade and certain things which might offend the friends of the colonies in England,

whose influence was all in all of such service to our cause."

One by one the states' delegates agreed to

this momentous statement of principles, except

New York, whose delegates refrained, however,

from voting no, so that the motion that the colonies should be free and independent states was

carried by 12 votes, with no dissenting vote.

On July 9 the New York convention ratified it

and on the fifteenth the delegates gave it their formal adherence, so that it was then the "Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America."

In 1823 John Quincy Adams had a copper plate made from the original document, with the signatures, to give copies to the signers and their heirs, but this ruined the original. The ink was so drawn out that the signatures are almost illegible, and after being shown for many years only on special occasions, in 1894 it was definitely sealed up in a steel case to keep it

from light and air.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 3, 1909.

Monday, July 5, will be officially observed throughout the nation as Independence Day, and no newspaper will be issued from this office on that day.

Increase in Public Expenditures

THERE is encouragement in the fact that the press of the country, speaking generally, is attempting at the present time to fix the attention of readers on the tremendous and inexcusable increase in public expenditure which has marked recent national administrations. As a rule, it is difficult to obtain public attention for matters of this kind, especially in periods of prosperity, and more difficult still to hold it when obtained. But there are some features of the exposition now being carried on by newspapers of every shade of opinion which are so striking as to command the serious attention even of careless readers. For example, it is pointed out that during the administration of President Arthur and the first administration of President Cleveland the average yearly ordinary expenditures of the federal government were \$258,349,464. During the eight years following, or beginning with 1891 and ending with 1898, covering parts of the administrations of Presidents Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, including one year of the war with Spain, the average yearly ordinary expenditures of the federal government were \$372,445,822. In the following eight years, covering the administration of President Roosevelt, these expenditures were increased to \$555,822,640. Thus the increase between the first and second period was \$114,000,000 annually; between the second and third, \$183,000,000 annually; and between the first and third, or from Arthur to Taft, nearly \$300,000,000 annually.

The increases in expenditure annually during the Roosevelt administration wiped out the annual surplus and resulted in the creation of an annual deficit. This deficit now affords an excuse for the continuance of a high protective tariff; in some instances for an increase in the duties, and for the proposition to impose a special tax on the net incomes of corporations.

It must be plain to those whose attention has been attracted to this subject that an indefinite annual increase of national expenditures at the ratio which has prevailed since President Arthur's time can hardly fail to exhaust the resources of the government, or, what is worse still, the resources of the taxpayers. Therefore, every effort should be bent not only toward economy at Washington but toward the removal of the causes which lead to national extravagance, and one of the most potent of these is our present revenue system.

A PHILADELPHIA court, in a decision relative to the two-cent rate law, by which railroads were to have been restricted to a charge of not more than two cents a mile for first-class passenger transportation, has declared the law invalid. In a comprehensive opinion the judge decides that the act arbitrarily deprived the road of its right to fix a rate which would yield a profit. The recent decision was given in a suit entered by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. Some time ago the Pennsylvania railroad secured a similar decision, which was affirmed by the supreme court of the state.

It is noteworthy that the basis of the decisions is found in the fact that the right to obtain, if possible, a fair and reasonable income for shareholders may not be denied by a legislative enactment. Paradoxical as it may seem, one of the effects of overturning this law has been to enable the railroads to reduce suburban fares where business is unusually profitable, while, at the same time, increasing its rates in territory where business is scattered and costly.

There is no doubt that the intent and purpose of this legislative enactment was to benefit the citizens of the commonwealth. The Legislature failed, however, to take evidence on the points involved and the court decided that the rate fixed by the state was not sufficiently remunerative. Unfortunately, the law has not been repealed and the minor railroads in Pennsylvania will each have to make a test case in court before becoming immune from the operations of the act. Experience is a good teacher; and no doubt our legislatures will in the future be more careful to ascertain the effect of rate-laws before enacting them.

WITH the college regattas now pretty well accounted for, the graduates, if not the undergraduates, can once more settle down to more serious business.

President Brown on the Farmer and the Auto

WHATEVER may have been the prejudice against the automobile in the agricultural districts a few years ago, and there is no doubt that it was at one time quite pronounced, scarcely a vestige of it remains today, especially in the West, for out there the farmers are not only tolerant of it, but are employing it as a necessary adjunct to their business. Among the latest to bear witness to the hold which the motor car has secured upon the western farmer is President W. C. Brown of the New York Central railroad. He spent some time in southwestern Iowa during a recent trip and he was greatly impressed by the fact that the farmers were buying automobiles as they formerly bought Studebaker and Peter Schuttler wagons. "Only a little while ago," he says in an interview, "the average western farmer would as soon think of buying an automobile as he would of hiring the Flatiron Building for a cowbarn. Now, in the town of Clarinda, where I spent some time, one of the features of the coming Fourth of July celebration will be a parade in which 100 farmers will show their cars. In that place twenty-five men have ordered machines which the factories have been unable to deliver."

It might be as well at once to come to the point that the farmers of southwestern Iowa and the progressive farmers of the West in general are not spending their money on automobiles with the view simply of indulging in a luxurious pastime. Not at all. While they find as much pleasure as other people in traveling over good roads at a speed which their best wagon horses could never attain, their

principal purpose in acquiring automobiles is that of economizing time in the management of their farms. President Brown seems to have been curious on this point.

While he was in Clarinda a nice looking automobile, driven by a farmer, came up to his (President Brown's) place. Asked by the railroad manager if he found the automobile economical, the farmer replied:

I do. My place is thirteen miles out and I have to go to town every other day with my cream. Before I got my automobile it took a day for myself and a team of horses to make the trip. Now I am in town in forty-five minutes from the time I leave the farm. I am fit when I return for a day's work and my horses are also in good condition. Three days' work for myself and a team of horses is thus saved each week. In the old days when there was a bad slough in the road through which a loaded wagon could not be pulled by one team, the farmers simply hitched on another team and dragged it through. Now these places are fixed up as soon as they develop. If they cannot be fixed up any other way the farmers put bridges across them. Otherwise they could not use their automobiles, and they thus make it easier and less expensive to get their heavy trucks to market.

So that the automobile is not only making a place for itself in the country, but it is making a way for itself, for the automobile and good roads are in these days inseparable.

The Business Situation

THE FISCAL year of the various corporations and financial institutions which ended Wednesday of this week in many respects, was one of the most remarkable the world of finance has ever experienced. During the period the industries of the country recuperated from the effects of the panic of October, 1907, and some of them are now doing the largest business in their history.

A year ago the United States Steel Corporation was operating about one half of its capacity. The operations today amount to about 82 per cent of capacity, notwithstanding the fact that with the additions made to the company's plants, the production facilities are much greater as compared with what they were two years ago. The increase in business during the year has amounted to about 33 per cent and the prospects are that within the next month or two the mills of this great concern will be operated to their fullest extent. What is true of the United States Steel Corporation is also true of other steel companies.

All of the large industrial concerns are in excellent condition for handling the expected increase in the volume of business. The great abundance of money that has been in evidence has enabled many corporations to make additions and betterments besides giving them a working capital large enough to permit them to do business on a profitable basis. Of the industrial corporations reporting recently their financial condition thirty-four show an aggregate gain of about \$56,000,000 in cash as compared with a year ago.

It was the latter half of the fiscal year ended July 1 that witnessed the recuperation of the industries. The improvement has been so great as to command the attention of the entire world. It has shown other nations that the business institutions of this country rest on a firm foundation. The world at large has manifested great confidence in America's financial institutions and securities. America as a financial power is recognized today as never before. Our entrance into China upon equal footing with the great financial powers of Europe was little thought of a year ago. From present indications the awakening of China to the progress of civilization will be of the greatest commercial importance to the United States. And there is no doubt that the opportunity afforded will be of mutual benefit in ways of even greater moment.

TOWARD the middle of May there arrived in Fez the great caids of the south. They were the men who had placed Mulai Hafid on the throne of his fathers and they rejoined him at his desire, to add their influence and counsel to his. Among his loyal subjects the relief was intense, for to them those masterful chiefs seemed alone capable of directing the Sultan's extraordinary energy into useful channels and of imparting stability to the policy of the Makhzen and its deliberations. All three agreed to put an end to their traditional rivalries and unite for the best of Mulai Hafid's government. But, curiously enough, the difficulty lay not so much in coming to an agreement among themselves as with the man they had put on the throne, but whose attitude had considerably strained their relations during their stay at Marrakesh in the south.

However, their agreement with him was not of long duration. During the six weeks which have elapsed since their arrival in Fez, Mulai Hafid has again shown himself utterly inaccessible to advice and unwilling to share his power even with the men to whom he owes his throne and whom he himself called to the capital. In the campaign against the pretenders, Mulai Kebir and Bu Hamara, he has suffered defeat after defeat because of the stubbornness with which he rejected all wise counsel of his viziers. The Berber rebels and other supporters of the pretenders have succeeded in making his position so precarious that the end of his reign seems almost at hand. Nevertheless, the southern caids have stood by him, knowing that their defection would mean anarchy which might result in the occupation of all northern Morocco by French and Spanish troops.

Mulai Hafid's differences with Spain will doubtless be removed by the special embassy which recently left for Madrid, but the Spanish presidencies on the north coast are fully garrisoned and prepared for action. In these circumstances it is satisfactory to know that the viziers and their followers are determined that a conciliatory and cautious policy shall be pursued toward the powers in order to terminate the foreign occupation as speedily as possible. If another change in the occupancy of the sherifian throne is imminent, the presence in Fez of the caids of the south will be a strong factor for the preservation of order and the prevention of international complications.

WALTER WELLMAN is not going to permit the destruction of a balloon shed to interfere with his trip to the pole. There are plenty of balloon sheds where the destroyed one came from.

THE exodus from the city today is some warrant for saying that the quiet Fourth has a popular, if silent, indorsement.

ONE of the first things the college graduate learns after his graduation is that there is a great deal more to learn.

NOR the least striking event of the actual July 4 in Boston is likely to be the arrival of President Taft.

FOR a long time the Bakhtiaris have been tantalizing the Persian Nationalists with their promises of support and with that march on Teheran which was ever undertaken and ever abandoned. Now that the constitution is about to be reestablished comes the report that they have actually started for Teheran, where there are neither funds nor men to organize defense. The same report contains the inevitable consequence of this move; it announces Russian preparations to drive back the Bakhtiaris and to occupy Teheran.

Thus the Anglo-Russian pact and the whole Anglo-Russian entente seem to be on the eve of a series of tests to which the Balkan crisis was but a prologue and the occupation of Tabriz merely the introduction. Despite dissenting voices, the pact has hitherto fulfilled the high expectations placed on it. It has proved itself a peace pact at a time of extraordinary international tension. But Russia is alert to seek the open sea and, above all, the ice-free harbor for the working out of her proper development. Hemmed in by the Baltic in the north, by the Black sea in the south, and reduced in the Pacific to ice-bound Vladivostok, her way to the open sea lies across Scandinavia in the north and China in the east; but toward the south it leads by Constantinople, Macedonia or Asia Minor, by the Persian gulf, or by the Khyber pass into India.

By the Anglo-Russian agreement, Russia's traditional march on India is given up and her claim to access to the Persian gulf abandoned. It is the inference, then, that England will no longer contest the Mediterranean to her one-time rival? It is assumed that this inference brought on the sudden burst of the Turkish revolution. Macedonia and Constantinople cannot come within Russia's scope at this time, and the occupation of Tabriz points away from it to Asia Minor and the Mediterranean. But it points yet more clearly to the Persian gulf, while the proposed occupation of Teheran emphasizes this apparent change of direction. This change is a geographical fact, but it need not be a political one.

The capital lies within the Russian sphere of influence defined in the Anglo-Russian pact and the advance was decided on after the joint efforts of the British and Russian representatives had failed to restrain the Bakhtiaris from marching. But whether it is an unprecedented token of Anglo-Russian cooperation and solidarity, or it signalizes a beginning of Russian preponderance, following the interview in the Finnish skerries, the Russian march on Teheran, for generations regarded as fraught with the gravest consequences, is now undertaken as a measure of peace.

A Railroad Parkway

A UNIQUE example of railway enterprise is found in the announcement of Mr. Harriman's intention to make the right of way of the Union Pacific railroad into a parkway which will not only be ornamental but useful. He proposes to sow the unoccupied ground alongside the tracks with alfalfa. This crop is expected to pay for the cost of maintenance. The road is to be lined with trees, presumably of quick growth, and the promise is for a plan of betterment which will not only beautify but will make traveling more of pleasure in respect to cleanliness.

To turn railroads into green strips, instead of monotonous pathways of dirt and dust, is indeed commendable; and it is but just to note that for some years certain of the eastern railways have endeavored to beautify the land running beside the roadway by sodding and hedging. It is well to note the spirit of kindness as well as practical business prudence which prompts railroad magnates to bestow attention of this sort on the railroad property.

Beautifying and enriching with works of art their homes and offices is apparently not the only way in which up-to-date railway presidents find expression for the esthetic in their natures these days.

THE anti-alcohol movement has reached its farthest north. It is now progressing in Finland.

ONE would not, in the natural course of things, suppose that a flower-pot hat, or a peach-basket hat, or an extinguisher hat, could, or would, disarrange the calculations of a board of education finance committee, the budget of a city council ways and means committee and the prospective balances of a municipal comptroller; but this is just what seems likely to happen in Chicago. It appears that the lockers provided for the teachers and students of the Chicago Normal School are not large enough to accommodate the hats at present in style, and the result is that the teachers and students there are compelled, for the most part, either to wear their hats during the school sessions, or to deposit them on seats or desks, or to pile them in pyramids on the floor.

The architect of the Chicago public schools at the last meeting of the board of education, in response to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, reported that the cost of making the change in the size of the lockers would be, for the Normal School alone, \$1400. The lockers in use are twelve inches square, and what the architect proposes is to knock out partitions so as to double their size.

As a result of this estimate, a discussion arose in the board of education with regard to the probable duration of the present styles in women's hats, one member venturing the statement that hats would be smaller in the course of a few months, and that, therefore, it would be an extravagance to make the proposed change. Other members maintained that the present styles would continue, that hats would be larger next season than this, and that the lockers for teachers in all the schools, and for teachers and pupils in the high schools, would all, eventually, have to be enlarged, involving a cost which would compel economies in many other directions.

Able statisticians may be easily found who will figure out the cost of changing the lockers in all the public schools of the United States, in case Chicago sets an example which is followed elsewhere. Let it suffice, however, that in this we have a striking illustration of the fact that apparently little matters frequently have tremendous consequences. The man—for must it not have been a man?—who invented the flower-pot, peach-basket or extinguisher hat in all probability little thought that his creation, in addition to making inroads on private incomes, would at an early day puzzle the public financier, call for additional sacrifices on the part of the taxpayer, and, perhaps, for a time at least, affect the trend of popular education!

IT MIGHT as well be taken for granted that everything is fitting at the shoe fair.

The Big Hat and the School Board